



The Complete Diaries  
of Theodor Herzl

The Complete Dances  
of Theodor Hord



*The Complete Diaries of*  
THEODOR HERZL

*Edited by*  
Raphael Patai

*Translated by*  
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VOLUME V

*New York*

THE HERZL PRESS  
THOMAS YOSELOFF

*London*

© 1960 by The Theodor Herzl Foundation, Inc.

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 60-8594

Thomas Yoseloff, *Publisher*  
11 East 36th Street  
New York 16, N.Y.

Thomas Yoseloff Ltd.  
123 New Bond Street  
London, W.1, England

Printed in the United States of America

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Published by The McGraw-Hill Companies  
1221 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, N.Y. 10020  
Printed in the United States of America  
Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 63-25411  
Volume V

1963

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Printed in the United States of America

## Preface

The present and preceding volumes of *The Complete Works of Shakespeare* are the result of a project which has been in progress since 1945. It is a project which has been carried out by a group of scholars who have been working on the works of Shakespeare for many years. The project has been carried out by a group of scholars who have been working on the works of Shakespeare for many years.

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## Preface

The present and concluding volume of *The Complete Diaries of Theodor Herzl* contains the annotations written by the editor; the list of code-words used by Herzl, compiled by Dr. Oskar K. Rabino-wicz; and the index prepared by Miss Pearl Silver and Mr. David Goldberg.

The annotations, arranged alphabetically, contain brief biog-raphies of practically all the individuals mentioned in the *Diaries*. In a few cases the reference made by Herzl to a person is so vague that it was impossible to identify him. These individuals, however, were as a rule of no significance in the work of Herzl, nor are they important for an understanding of the *Diaries*.

In addition to the individuals, the annotations also include short identifications of the place names and other geographical names appearing in the *Diaries*, either in the datelines or in the entries themselves. Names of newspapers, periodicals, publishing firms, institutions, organizations, foreign monetary units and measures, months and feasts, important public buildings and monuments, orders and decorations, ethnic groups, sects, legal terms, *objets d'art*, and operas are also explained in brief items. Foreign terms and expressions (in German, Yiddish, Hebrew, French, Hungarian, Turkish, Russian, Italian, Spanish) are explained in the annota-tions only if they did not lend themselves to simple translation. If they did, they are followed in the text of the *Diaries* by the transla-tion in square brackets. It was, moreover, felt necessary to explain in separate notes some of the political, diplomatic, or historical incidents referred to by Herzl when there was reason to assume that they might no longer be familiar to the English-reading public in the second half of the twentieth century. Titles of books and plays,

whether by Herzl or other authors, are also annotated. The use of double dates (such as "Oct. 5/18," q. v.) is explained. Occasional curiosities (such as the "Prophetic months," q. v.) are cleared up. Whenever the reader comes across a name, term, or expression which gives him pause, he is advised to turn to the annotations where he will find the minimum information he desires.

The preparation of the notes was made difficult by a number of circumstances. Herzl's work brought him in contact with hundreds of individuals all over Europe and the Near East. Many of these were not sufficiently important in their own right to warrant their inclusion in encyclopedias, biographical dictionaries, or other reference works. To track them down in many cases required special efforts and patient detective work in the libraries of New York City—especially the Zionist Archives and Library, The New York Public Library, the Columbia University Library, and the library of the Metropolitan Museum of Art—all of whom should be most heartily thanked for their courtesy and helpfulness.

Several hundreds of names could not be located at all in New York City, despite diligent search. In these cases foreign resources had to be tapped. Contacts had to be established for this purpose with institutions and individuals in no less than eighteen countries, re-tracing, in effect, the almost world-wide lines of communications established by Herzl during the nine years of his Zionist work. A journey the editor undertook in the summer of 1959 to Israel, Turkey, several other Mediterranean countries, and Holland was of considerable value in initiating such contacts in personal discussions; other countries were approached in writing. The list of acknowledgments concluding this Preface indicates the extent of these contacts.

A difficulty of a different nature was caused by the fact that Herzl not infrequently misspelled the names of individuals. The main reason for this was that in the course of his extended travels over the length and breadth of Europe and in the Near East, he often could not be sure of the correct spelling of the names of the many individuals whom he met. He was introduced to an Englishman, a

Russian, a Swede, a Turk, he heard a mumbled name, and in the evening, or whenever he made his diary entry for the day, he wrote down the name as he heard it, having had no chance in the midst of his busy and often overcrowded schedule to check the correct spelling. In some cases Herzl's spelling was close enough to the proper form of the name so as not to cause any problem (e.g., De Balzo for Del Balzo; Eckartstein for Eckardstein; Frei for Frey; Kaiser for Kayser; Lurie for Lourie). In others the discrepancy was considerable, and the identification consequently more difficult (e.g., Herzl spells Breit for Beit; Okin for Okun; Bruniant or Buriant for Bruyate; Kemeth or Kehmetz for Klehmet; Nordling for Nording; Mühling for Mülínen). Similar problems were caused by the misspelling of some foreign place-names or terms (e.g., Herzl writes Chesireh for Ghesireh [English spelling Ghezireh]; Ifrikar for Iftihar; Köpek for köpec [pronounced köpetz]).

In yet other cases Herzl first spelled a name as he heard it, or as he assumed it was spelled, and later, when he learned the correct spelling, he changed over to it (e.g., he first spells Gastyne, then Garstin; first Galib, then Ghalib); or he alternated between two spellings (e.g., Newlinsky-Newlinski; Löbel-Löbl; Natchewich-Natchowitch).

Occasionally difficulty was caused in the identification of a person mentioned in the *Diaries* because when jotting down his notes Herzl referred to the person in question by his last name only (and more rarely by his first name only), and without any additional clue as to his identity. Thus, he refers to the family physician who first diagnosed his heart ailment as "Dr. Beck." But there were at least five Drs. Beck practicing in Vienna in those days and it would be very difficult to determine who was the one who attended to Herzl. In another entry in 1897, Herzl says that he saw the paintings of Maris exhibited in the *Rijksmuseum* in Amsterdam. But there were three brothers Maris, all of them painters, and inquiry at the *Rijksmuseum* disclosed the fact that two of these, Jakob and Willem, had paintings on exhibition when Herzl visited the museum.

The *List of Code Words* includes not only those appearing in the *Diaries*, but also the code words Herzl used in the letters and tele-

grams exchanged between him and his friends and helpers. It is divided into two parts: code names substituted for the names of persons and places; and code words standing for entire sentences or phrases.

A word of explanation may be required in connection with the sudden jump in the date (on p. 24) from May 1895 to April 16, 1896, and back (on p. 25) to June 3, 1895. In May, 1895, when Herzl decided in Paris to keep a diary, he bought nine copybooks of about 7 by 9 inches in size, each containing about 280 pages, with the map of France on the inside. These constitute the first nine books of the *Diaries*. From Book Ten on he used smaller copybooks, of 5½ by 9 inches in size, and containing much fewer pages. However, he originally wrote his diary notes on loose slips of paper he carried with him wherever he went, and later he transcribed these into the copybook. Soon, however, he found that he did not have the time to copy his notes into the diary, and, on June 23, 1895, he began to write his notes directly into a new copybook which constitutes Book Two of his Diary (see pp. 187ff.). The notes taken during the four or five weeks preceding June 23, 1895, remained uncopied, on slips of paper which were dated. Almost a year later, on April 16, 1896, Herzl asked his father to copy those notes into the first book. But before handing the book over to his father, he made an entry, explaining the procedure. This entry, duly dated April 16, 1896 (pp. 24-25), therefore, interrupts the consecutive dating of the entries.

When a copybook was filled, he started a new one, and numbered it Book Three, Book Four, etc. In a few cases, however, he left a few pages empty at the end of a copybook in order to start a new one with the record of what he regarded as a significant turn of events. This was the case, e.g., toward the end of Book Two (see p. 322), and Book Four (p. 560). As to Book Eight, he finished it in order not to take it with him "to the land of the mail-robber" (p. 1097). Similarly, when he set out on his trip to Russia, he started a new book (p. 1515), Book Seventeen.\*

\* \* \*

\* For these observations on the copybooks the editor is indebted to Mr. Joseph Wenkert of the Zionist Central Archives, Jerusalem.

There remains the pleasant duty to thank all those who helped me in preparing the present edition of *The Complete Diaries of Theodor Herzl*. First of all, I wish to thank Dr. Emanuel Neumann, Chairman of the Theodor Herzl Foundation, who originated the idea of a full and annotated English edition of these *Diaries*, and who stood by me with advice, help, and encouragement throughout the two years this edition was in the making.

Valuable help was rendered by a considerable number of individuals and institutions scattered in many lands. They are listed here alphabetically with a very brief indication of the nature of the assistance for which I am indebted to them:

Dr. Paul Abel, London, for data on Austrian individuals; Abb. Anselmo M. Albareda, O.S.B., head of the Vatican Library, for biographical data on Italian clerics; Dr. Z. Asaria, Rabbi of the Jewish Community, Cologne, Germany, for data on the *Schaaffhausen Bankverein*; Dr. Erich Baum, police councillor and head of the press office of the Viennese Police Department, for biographical data on Austrian officials; Dr. Paul Beck, New York; Mr. A. Behr, of Antwerp, Belgium; Dr. Alex Bein and his staff of the Central Zionist Archives for their untiring help in supplying me with information, data, photostats, etc.; Prof. Meir M. Bravman of Columbia University Library, New York, and the Dropsie College, Philadelphia, for advice on linguistic problems; Dr. Abraham Berger and his staff of the Jewish Division of the New York Public Library for help; Hofrat Max Birnstein, Vienna, for biographical data on Josef Grünfeld and Siegmund Mayer; Mlle Marthe Chaumié, Conservateur à la Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, for French biographical data; Mr. Saadia Cherniak, Executive Director of the American Friends of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle*, New York, for help in connection with French data; Mr. J. L. Cleveringa of the *Rijksmuseum*, Amsterdam, Holland, for data on the painter, Maris; Prof. Abraham Cronbach, of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio, for information on Siegmund Cronbach; Mr. Drake De Kay, Senior Editor, the *Encyclopedia Americana*, New York, for advice on bibliographical

problems; Dr. Paul Diamant, of Jerusalem, for calling to my attention a misprint in the German edition of *The Diaries*; Mr. I. Dijour, Director of Research and Statistics of the United Hias Service, New York, for biographical data on *Justizrat* Lachmann; Mr. Majid Ellass, of the Research Department of the Arabian-American Oil Co. (Aramco), New York, for help on Arabic terms; Dr. Herbert Elias, New York; Mr. Nuri Eren and his staff, of the Turkish Information Center, New York, for Turkish biographical data; Dr. Fritz Fellner, lecturer at the University of Vienna, for help in connection with Austrian data; Dr. David Finch, Librarian, French Institute, New York, for help in connection with French data; Mr. Joseph Fraenkel, of the Jewish Agency, London, for data pertaining to England; Mr. Friedrich Fritz, student at the University of Vienna, for several dozens of biographies of Austrian individuals; Dr. Silvio Furlani, director of the library of the *Camera dei Deputati*, Rome, for supplying the biographies of several Italian statesmen; Mr. V. Gligoric, secretary of the Serbian Academy of Sciences in Belgrade, for supplying the biography of Dr. Milicevic; André Goldet of Paris, for supplying biographical data on Henri Becker; Mr. P. Graetz of the Central Zionist Archives, Jerusalem; Mr. Kurt Grossman of the Jewish Agency, New York, for help in connection with German data; Mr. Julius Haber, of New York; Dr. Emilio von Hofmannsthal of New York, for Viennese data; Prof. Halil Inalcik of the University of Ankara, Turkey, for help in connection with Turkish data; His Excellency, Gunnar Jarring, Ambassador of Sweden in Washington, for biographical data on Ali Nuri Bey; Dr. Edward W. Jelenko, New York, for help in connection with biographical data on Viennese personalities; Dr. Israel Klausner, of the Central Zionist Archives in Jerusalem, for Palestinian data; Mrs. Sylvia Landress, Director of the Zionist Archives and Library, New York, for bibliographical advice; Dr. Emil Lehman, director of the Herzl Institute, New York, for Viennese data; Miss Ruth P. Lehmann, librarian of the Jews' College, London, for help in connection with English data; Prof. Emil Lengyel, of New York University, for help in connection with Hungarian linguistic problems; Mr. Edmond-Maurice

Levy, member of the Central Committee of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle*, Paris, for help in connection with French data; Library of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, for help in connection with artists' biographies; Mr. João de Lucena, Minister-Counselor of the Portuguese Embassy at Washington, D.C., for the biography of Count de Paraty; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Madrid, Spain, for biographical data on Don Diego Lastras; Dr. Edward Neufeld, Rabbi of Congregation Ahavas Israel, Grand Rapids, Michigan, for the elucidation of some legal terms; Dr. S. Noble, director of the YIVO, New York, for help in connection with Yiddish problems; Mr. J. Philips of the Central Zionist Archives, Jerusalem, for information on several individuals mentioned in the *Diaries*; Dr. Oskar K. Rabinowicz of Scarsdale, New York, for his help, and for preparing the list of code-words used by Herzl; Dr. Isaac Rivkind, of New York, for Russian biographical data; Mrs. Rose Schechtman, of the Zionist Archives and Library, New York, for translating Russian source material; Prof. Alexander Scheiber, Director of the Rabbinical Seminary, Budapest, for biographical data on Hungarian individuals; Mr. Murray Silberman, New York, for important help as my research assistant; Miss Pearl Silver, my secretary, for her editorial assistance; Rabbi Zevi Tabori, head of the Torah Culture Department of the American Zionist Council, for help on religious questions; Rabbi David Telsner of the Torah Culture Department of the American Zionist Council, for help on religious questions; Mr. C. H. Thompson, Curator of the Government Archives and Museum, Zanzibar, for biographical data on Said Ruete; Dr. Johannes Ullrich, head of the Political Archives and Historical Collections of the Bonn Foreign Office, for biographical data on German officials and statesmen; Faik Resit Unat Bey, of the Ankara University, for biographical data on several dozens of Turkish individuals; Prof. Hugo Valentin, of Uppsala, Sweden, for data on Swedish individuals; The Vatican, the Secretariat of State, for help in connection with biographies of Italian priests; Leon Vogel, M.D., Achères (S & O), France, for information on several French indi-

viduals; Mr. Joseph Wenkert of the Central Zionist Archives of Jerusalem, for references to the original manuscript of the *Diaries* and other help; Dr. Alfred Werner, art historian, of New York, for help on artistic questions; Dr. Otto Zucker, of New York, for information on Commercialrat Zucker.

## Notes

## Notes

AARIF BEY. See Arif Bey, Mehmed.

A. C. See Actions Committee.

AARON. South African Jew, resident of Johannesburg.

ABDUL HAMID II (1842–1918), became Turkish sultan in 1876. He was a despotic ruler, who, after his defeat in 1877 by the Russians, became more and more inaccessible even to his ministers. In 1878 he suspended the constitution and lost Cyprus to the British. Tunis was occupied in 1881 by the French; Egypt in 1882 by the British; and Crete, following the Greek-Turkish war of 1897, was placed under the control of the European Powers. Internally, the Sultan and his ministers played one minority group against the other; this led to a series of uprisings and reprisals, of which the bloodiest were the Armenian revolt in 1894 and the subsequent massacre of Armenians by Kurdish irregulars and by Turks in several cities of Anatolia. The military revolt of 1908 led to a temporary restoration of the constitution, but a year later, after renewed fighting, the sultan was deposed.

ABDURRAHMAN PASHA, NUREDDIN (1836–1912). Turkish statesman. A scion of the old and noble Germeyanoğlu family. Entered the imperial service in 1860, and, from 1873 to 1880, served as governor of Prizren, Tuna, Bulgaria (at the time a part of Turkey), Ankara, Baghdad, and Diyarbekir. In 1882 he was appointed Grand Vizier with the title of Prime Minister, and after two months was sent to Kastamonu, again as a governor.

In 1891 he became governor of Aydin (Smyrna), and in 1893, of Edirne. In 1895 he was appointed minister of justice in which capacity he served until the restoration of the Constitution (1908). His second son, Arif Hikmet Pasha, married one of the Sultan's daughters.

ABRAHAMS, ISRAEL (1858–1925). Jewish author, historian, lecturer; reader in Rabbinic and Talmudic literature at Cambridge University; was editor of the *Jewish Quarterly Review* (1888–1908), founder and first president of the Union of Jewish Literary Societies, co-founder and president of the Jewish Historical Society of England. Authored a large number of historical studies of which the most important is his *Jewish Life in the Middle Ages* (1896, 1903, 1932). Although greatly interested in Palestine as a Jewish cultural center, he was opposed to Herzl and his political Zionism.

ABUKIR OR ABU QIR. Town in Egypt located on the Mediterranean seashore some 10 miles to the north-east of Alexandria.

ACHERON. The name of the river of Hades (the nether world). Cf. Virgil, *Aeneid* VII:312.

ACHIASAF CALENDAR. A literary year book, published by the Hebrew publishing house of Achiasaf in Warsaw.

ACRE, SANJAK OF. In Turkish times Palestine was divided into several *sanjaks* (districts). One of these was the *Sanjak* of Acre which included the entire Galilee. Acre is a port-city lying to the north of Haifa at the northern end of the Haifa Bay.

ACTIONS COMMITTEE. For the period between the sessions of the Zionist Congress, the latter elected a committee composed of from thirty to fifty members chosen from among all groups and trends in Zionism, to carry on the work of the Zionist Organization. From this group, referred to as the Greater Actions Com-

mittee, a smaller committee of five to seven members was chosen to act as an Executive. This smaller committee was called the Inner Actions Committee.

ADIL BEY. Constantinople attorney, of Jewish origin.

ADLER, CYRUS (1863–1940). American Jewish educator and orientalist. Was a founder of the Jewish Publication Society of America (1888), editor of the *American Jewish Year Book* (1889–1905, 1916), organizer of the American Jewish Historical Society (1892) and its President (until 1922), President of Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning (1908–1940), editor of the new series of the *Jewish Quarterly Review* (1910–1940), presiding officer of the United Synagogue of America (1914–1918), acting President (1916) and President (1924) of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, President of the American Jewish Committee (1929), a non-Zionist co-chairman of the Council of the Jewish Agency for Palestine (1929). He published several books on Oriental and Jewish topics and contributed numerous articles to journals and encyclopedias.

ADLER, ELKAN NATHAN (1861–1946). English Jewish writer, traveler, lawyer and manuscript collector, son of Nathan Marcus Adler, chief rabbi of England, half-brother of chief rabbi Hermann Adler. Jointly with Arthur Cohen he drew up the constitution of the *Hovevei Zion* society of England (1891). Between 1888 and 1898 he made three trips to Egypt and Palestine.

ADLER, EMANUEL (1873–1930). Austrian lawyer and financial expert. Received his Dr. jur. and became *Privatdozent* at the German University in Prague. Travelled abroad, lived for a while in Turkey. Settled in Vienna in 1902. Joined the State Treasury in Prague, thereafter worked in the Patent Office. From 1908 to 1921 was official in the Vienna Ministry for Social Affairs, thereafter worked in a bank in Vienna.

ADLER, HERMANN (1839–1911). Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi of the British Empire, half-brother of Elkan Adler. He was opposed to Zionism.

AGA KHAN. Title of the hereditary head of a section of the Ismailite sect of Islam whose adherents live mainly in India and East Africa. In Herzl's days the Aga Khan III (real name: Aga Sultan Sir Muhammad Shah) was the head of the sect. He was born in 1877 in Karachi, India, succeeded his father, Aga Khan II, in 1885, and died in Switzerland in 1957.

ÁGAI (misspelled by Herzl: AGARI), ADOLF (1836–1916). Hungarian Jewish physician and author. Founded in 1867, and edited, the satirical weekly *Borsszem Jankó*, the Hungarian equivalent of the English *Punch*. From 1870 to 1879 he edited the journal *Magyarország és a Nagyvilág* (Hungary and the Great World). Was a member of the Hungarian Jewish Literary Society. Published several volumes of essays and historical writings.

AGARI. See Ágai, Adolf.

AGLIARDI, ANTONIO (1832–1915). Italian cleric, was appointed papal nuncio to Munich in 1889, and to Vienna in 1892. He supported the Christian Socialist party and hailed Lueger as "the savior of Vienna," in opposition to the court and Hungarian-Jewish high finance. At the request of the Hungarian government he was recalled from Vienna. In 1896 he was made cardinal and in 1903 vice-chancellor of the Catholic Church.

AHMED MITHAD (Midhat) Efendi (1844–1919). Turkish intellectual and writer. Was an autodidact and in the beginning of his career enjoyed the benevolence of Grand Vizier Mithat Pasha. After publishing a newspaper and several popular books, was banished to the island of Rhodes in 1873 because of the ideas he propagated. In Rhodes he established a private school and wrote novels. Returned to Istanbul in 1876 and in the beginning of

Sultan Abdul Hamid's (q. v.) rule gained the favor of the Sultan with a book he wrote in conformity with the Caliph's ideas. Was appointed director of the official gazette and of the state printing press. Later he became vice-president of the Council of Health and with a subsidy from the Sultan began to publish a daily paper in which he supported the policies of the regime. He also edited many historical and philosophical books, as well as novels. He was known as the "first scholar" among the people. After the 1908 revolution he was appointed professor of history at the University of Istanbul.

AHMED RIZA BEY (1859–1930). Turkish politician and journalist. Graduated from the Galatasaray Lyceum, then went to France to study agriculture. Became supervisor of education in Bursa, Turkey. Because of his liberal tendencies his position became untenable, and he escaped from Turkey and became one of the leaders of the Young Turks in Europe. He attacked the Sultan in his newspaper *Meşveret* (Consultation) and his other writings. He established in Paris a political committee which soon united with a Macedonian anti-Turkish organization under the name of "Progress and Union," 1907. After the 1908 restoration of the constitution, he returned to Turkey, was elected a deputy from Istanbul, and the first president of the National Assembly. In 1911 was appointed senator and in 1918 became president of the Senate.

AKSAKOV, (IVAN) SERGEYEVICH (1823–1886). Russian publicist, head of the Russian Slavophile (Pan-Slavic) movement. In 1852 he published his *Moskovski Sbornik* (Moscow Essays) whose second volume was confiscated by the Russian censorship. Edited several magazines. His works were published in 7 volumes.

ALAWERDOFF. Leader of the Armenians in Tiflis.

ALEX. See Marmorek, Alex.

ALEXANDER III (1845–1894). Czar of Russia. Succeeded to the throne in 1881.

ALEXANDER, BERNÁT (1850–1927). Hungarian Jewish philosopher and aestheticist. Was professor at the University of Budapest, and member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Co-editor of the Hungarian series *Treasury of Philosophical Writers*. Was a member of the Hungarian Jewish Literary Society. Published several books on Spinoza, Kant, Shakespeare's Hamlet, etc.

ALEXANDRIA. The second largest city in Egypt, situated on the shores of the Mediterranean. In the 1880's it had 227,000 inhabitants, including 48,000 foreigners (mostly Greek, Italian and French). Today it has a population of well over a million.

ALGERIA, JEWS OF. Jews have lived in Algeria since the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus (70 A.D.). In the 1890's they numbered about 50,000. In 1897 anti-Jewish riots took place, were repeated in 1898, and again in 1899.

ALI NURI BEY DILMEC (1861–1937). His original name was Gustaf Noring (and not Nordling, as Herzl mistakenly states in the March 7, 1904 entry in the *Diaries*). He was born in Sweden, worked as a journalist in Berlin specializing in Near Eastern subjects. Strousberg (q. v.) sent him to Constantinople as his representative. There the Sultan succeeded in winning him over by the promise of a high position. Around 1881 he entered Turkish government service, became a Turkish citizen, converted to Islam, and married a Turkish princess, Hayriye, daughter of General Mahmut Pasha Ben Ayad who was of Tunisian origin. He was appointed Turkish Consul-General in Rotterdam and undertook secret diplomatic missions for Turkey. However, around 1900 he fell in disgrace or became disillusioned, began to work against the Sultan, and later joined the revolutionary Young Turkish movement. *In absentia* he was sentenced to life imprisonment. It was at this time in his life that he met Herzl

and suggested to him the fantastic plan to depose the Sultan by force. Ali Nuri wrote the following works: *Några tankar om orientaliska frågan* (Some Thoughts on the Oriental Question), Malmö, 1877 (10 pp., printed in 10 copies only); *Nasreddin Khodjas upptag och skämt: Turkiska sägner från Timurlenks dagar, berättade av Ali Nouri* (Nasreddin Hodjas Pranks and Jokes: Turkish Stories from the Days of Timurlenk, Told by Ali Nouri), Stockholm, 1902; *Abdul Hamid i karrikatur: Interiörer från Yildiz-kiosk i ord och bild* (Abdul Hamid in Caricature: Interiors from Yildiz Kiosk in Words and Pictures), Stockholm, 1903. In the last-named book he reprinted the sentence pronounced against him in Constantinople. He died in Constantinople.

ALIEN COMMISSION. Its full name was Royal Commission for Alien Immigration. It was set up by the British Parliament for the purpose of studying the problem of immigration into Great Britain. The Commission's invitation extended to Herzl to testify before it was due to the fact that a considerable part of the immigration was composed of East European Jews, and that Herzl had the reputation of being an expert on Jewish migration. He appeared before the Commission on July 10, 1902.

ALLA FRANCA. Italian expression meaning "in the Frankish (i.e. European) manner." In the usage of the Turkish orient "Frank" meant European. Herzl uses the phrase in connection with the methods of time-reckoning used in Turkey. The Turkish (Moslem) method was to start numbering the hours at sunup, as against the European ("alla franca") method which counts the hours from midnight to midnight. Twelve noon "alla franca" would thus correspond to 6 o'clock Moslem time.

ALLGEMEINE ISRAELITISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT. German Jewish weekly published in Berlin, from 1891 to 1906. Its point-of-view was liberal-religious.

ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG DES JUDENTUMS. German Jewish weekly, with a liberal-religious point-of-view, founded by L. Philippson and published in Berlin from 1837 to 1922.

ALLIANCE ISRAÉLITE UNIVERSELLE. Jewish service organization founded in 1860 in France. Its aims are to work for the equal rights and moral development of the Jews everywhere and to support those who suffer disabilities because of their Jewishness. In Herzl's time its presidents were S. H. Goldschmidt (1881-98) and Narcisse Leven (1898-1915). In addition to political activities, the A.I.U. engages in extensive welfare work, and maintains a network of Jewish schools in Bulgaria, Turkey, practically every Muslim country, and in Israel.

ALLIANZ. See Israelitische Allianz.

ALT-AUSSEE. Austrian resort, near Bad Ischl, to the north of Aussee (q.v.).

ALTMANN. Banker in London.

ALTNEULAND (Old-New Land). Novel by Herzl published in 1902 by H. Seemann Nachfolger, publishers in Leipzig, Germany, and was subsequently translated into many languages. It tells the story of the Jewish society in a rebuilt Palestine in a period which was at the time of his writing 20 years away in the future. It was serialized in the English translation of Jacob de Haas in *The Maccabaeon* in 1902-03.

ALTNEUSCHUL. The oldest synagogue in Prague. Legend attributes its construction to exiles who came from Jerusalem after the destruction of the Temple in 70 C.E. They brought with them stones of the Temple and used these for the foundation of the synagogue "on condition" (Hebrew *al t'nay*) that the stones would be taken back to Jerusalem when the Messiah would

come. Hence the name Al T'nay (Altneu) Schul. However, it is more likely that after a renovation of the building it was given the name Alt-Neu Schul (Old-New Synagogue). The first of such known restorations took place in 1142 or 1171. The synagogue must have been about a hundred years old at the time.

AMIENS. City in France. Capital of the Department of Somme, 72 miles north of Paris.

ANATOLIA. The modern name of Asia Minor, the Asiatic part of Turkey.

ANATOLIA HAN (in Turkish: Anadolu hani). A very large building in the main street of Beyoglu (a ward of Constantinople), constructed for rental purposes by Ragip Pasha (q.v.).

ANDERSEN (chess champion). See Anderssen.

ANDERSSSEN, ADOLPH (1818-1879). Chess champion.

ANDROCLUS AND THE LION. The story told by Aelian and Gellius of the Roman slave Androclus who escaped from his master and encountered a lion in the desert. He removed a thorn from the lion's paw, and subsequently, when he was recaptured, was thrown into the arena to fight a lion. The lion, which happened to be the animal helped by Androclus, recognized him and he was thus saved.

ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION. Organization of English Jews, founded in 1871, following the example of the French *Alliance Israélite Universelle* (q.v.). Its aims include the furtherance of social, moral and intellectual progress among the Jews and the defense of their rights. It established a committee for Rumanian Jews (1872) and a Russo-Jewish Committee (q.v.) in 1882. In 1878, together with the Board of Deputies of British Jews, it formed

the Joint Foreign Committee for the aid of Jews in Eastern Europe and the Near East, headed by Lucien Wolf (q.v.). In 1893 the A.J.A. received 3,600 shares (of £100 each) of the Jewish Colonization Association (q.v.).

ANGLO-JEWISH PEOPLE. The reference is to the representatives of the Anglo-Jewish Association (q.v.).

ANGLO-RUSSIAN COMMITTEE. The precise name of this committee was "Russo-Jewish Committee." It was the leading English organization for the aid of Russian Jewish immigrants, founded in 1882 by the Anglo-Jewish Association (q.v.).

ANHALT, DUCHESS ELIZABETH OF (1865- ? ). Daughter of Prince Moritz von Sachsen Altenburg. Was married to Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovich (q.v.) in 1884.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE. The reference is to the Annual Conference of the Central Committee of the Zionist Organization which took place on October 28-30, 1902 in Vienna.

ANTHOPULOS PASHA, KOSTAKI (1834-1902). Turkish statesman. Belonged to the Greek minority. Began his career in 1859 as a teacher. Entered government service in 1866. Was appointed judge of the commercial court in 1868 and in 1876 became a member of the Court of Cassation. Was appointed senator in 1877; Attorney-General of the Court of Cassation in 1879. Became governor-general of Crete and was given the rank of Vizier with the title of Pasha (1887). In 1895 was sent as Ambassador to London.

APIKORSIM. Yiddish expression meaning free-thinkers, atheists.

AQABA, GULF OF. The narrow gulf, about 12 miles wide and 100 miles long, leading from the Red Sea (q.v.) up north to a point

where today both Israel and Jordan have each a few miles of shore.

ARABADCHI OR ARABAJI (ARABACI in modern Turkish spelling). Turkish carriage or coach driver.

ARABIAN FAIRY TALE. See Dream of the pitcher.

ARCHBISHOP OF VIENNA. See Gruscha, Anton III Joseph.

ARGUS. Press Service in Vienna.

ARGYLL, 8TH DUKE OF. Campbell, George John Douglas (1823-1900). Took active part in politics, was secretary for India from 1868 to 1874, Lord Privy Seal several times. His son, the 9th Duke, married in 1871 Princess Louise (q.v.), daughter of Queen Victoria.

ARIF BEY, MEHMED (1867-1922). Turkish court official. Entered the services of the Sultan as a secretary, and, by 1890, rose to the position of a confidential chamberlain. After a fall from favor he had to flee from Turkey in 1906. While abroad, he fell ill and the Sultan permitted him to return to Turkey insisting that he resume his position. Arif Bey returned to Constantinople but did not re-enter the court service.

ARMENIANS. At the end of the 19th century most of Armenia was under Russian rule. Those Armenians remaining under Turkish rule suffered repeatedly from persecution. The 1878 Treaty of Berlin envisaged certain reforms which, however, Turkey failed to carry out. This resulted in embitterment among the Armenians who thereupon began to organize revolutionary groups both in Turkey and in other countries. In 1887 they formed the secret society of the Huntchakists, and three years later that of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation (Dash-

nakists). An Armenian armed uprising in Turkey took place in 1894 and led to bloody reprisals and to massacres of Armenians in 1894–1896. The European powers felt that it was their duty as Christian countries to come to the defense of the Armenians, but the form and extent of their intervention were dictated as much by political considerations as by humanitarian interests. See also Nazarbek, Avetis.

ARONS, DR. PAUL. German Jewish banker, commercial councillor and early Zionist leader in Berlin.

ARTIN PASHA, DADIAN (1828–1901). Turkish statesman. Born in Constantinople of Armenian parents. Graduated from the University of Paris. Entered the Turkish foreign service in 1855. Became secretary of the Turkish Embassy in Paris in 1862. Was appointed member of the Council of State in 1862 and became under-secretary in the Ministry of Finance. Was twice (1875–76 and 1880–84) under-secretary in the Foreign Ministry. In 1887 was nominated Ottoman High Commissioner in Bulgaria, and in 1888 was again under-secretary in the Foreign Ministry with the rank of a Vizier and the title of Pasha.

ASCHER. Lord Rothschild's (q.v.) private secretary.

ASHFORD. Urban district in Kent, England, 20 miles west of Dover.

ASHKENAZIM. See Sephardim and Ashkenazim.

ATHENAEUM CLUB. Established in 1824 at 10 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1. Its members are devoted to literature, science, public service and the arts. It still exists today.

ATKIN. Resident of London, interested in the Armenian question.

ATTNANG-PUCHHEIM. Village in Upper Austria, on the Vienna-Linz railroad line.

AUER. On the basis of the brief reference, contained in the January 4, 1901, entry, it was impossible to identify this individual.

AUERNHEIMER, RAOUL (1876–1948). Viennese writer. From 1906 to 1933 member of the editorial staff of the *Neue Freie Presse* (q.v.). Author of successful comedies, and books of social criticism. Wrote an introduction to the second edition of Herzl's *Feuilletons*, published by Benjamin Harz, Berlin-Vienna, 1903.

AUERSPERG, COUNT LEOPOLD (1855–1918). Austrian politician, jurist and industrialist. Became in 1886 district chief (*Bezirkshauptmann*) of Lilienfeld, and, in 1890, of Baden. In 1905 section head in the Ministry of Commerce; 1906–7 Minister of Agriculture; 1907 member of the Austrian Upper House. Was president of an insurance company and of a munitions and metals factory.

AUGUSTA VICTORIA. Princess of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. Wife of Kaiser Wilhelm II (q.v.), to whom she was married in 1881.

AUSSEE. Resort town in the Austrian Alps.

AUSTIN, ALFRED (1835–1913). Poet laureate of England, critic and journalist.

AUTO-EMANCIPATION. See Pinsker, Leo.

AVIGNON. City in France. Capital of the Department of Vaucluse, 30 miles from the Mediterranean.

AWINOWITZKY, DR. FEIBUSH (1870?–1919). Russian Jewish physician and Zionist. Settled in Odessa in the early 1890's and practiced medicine, but spent most of his time in Zionist activities. In 1903 was elected as vice-rabbi in Odessa, but he was confirmed in

this position by the government only in 1905. In 1903 he stood by Herzl during the crisis over the East Africa proposal.

BABAESKI, a small town in eastern Thrace, in European Turkey, some 30 miles south-east of Edirne, on the railway line linking Kirkklareli to the Edirne-Istanbul main line.

BABINGTON SMITH, SIR HENRY, G.B.E. (Knight of Grand Cross Order of the British Empire) C.H. (Companion of Honour), K.C.B., C.S.I. (1863-1923). British representative on the Council of Administration of Ottoman Public Debt (1900); President of Ottoman Public Debt (1901); President of National Bank of Turkey (1903-9); Director of Bank of England (1912-23).

BABO, DR. HUGO FREIHERR VON (1857- ? ). German statesman. Chamberlain of the Grand Duke of Baden, Privy Councilor and President of the Privy Council of the Grand Duke's cabinet.

BACHER, EDUARD (1846-1908), a Viennese Jew, together with Moritz Benedikt, editor (1879) and then publisher (1881) of the *Neue Freie Presse*.

BACHOR EFENDI, ASHKENAZI. Turkish Jewish official. Was assistant Lord-Mayor of Constantinople, later member of the Council of State (1899). After the restoration of the Constitution (1908) was appointed Senator.

BACHRACH, DR. ADOLPH (1853-1932). Austrian Jewish lawyer, legal consultant of the imperial house.

BACK. The man by the name of Back whom Herzl met in Palestine in 1898 seems to have been one of the sons of Nissan Back, a printer in Jerusalem, born in Berdichev, who was one of the

heads of the Jerusalem Hassidic community and an energetic and liberal leader of the old Yishuv. Nissan Back, who died in 1890, had three sons: Samuel, Meir and Hayim. Of Samuel it is known that he was born in 1839 and that Sir Moses Montefiore (q.v.) was his godfather.

BACON, SIR FRANCIS (1561-1626). English statesman, philosopher and essayist.

BAD NAUHEIM, OR NAUHEIM. Health resort town in West Germany, 17 miles north-east of Frankfurt.

BADEN OR BADEN BEI WIEN (Baden near Vienna). Fashionable spa in Lower Austria at a distance of 14 miles to the south-south-west of Vienna.

BADEN. A grand duchy, became a state of the new German Empire in 1870. Its ruler in Herzl's days was Grand Duke Friedrich (q.v.).

BADEN, GRAND DUKE OF. See Friedrich I, Grand Duke of Baden.

BADENI, KAZIMIERZ FELIX, COUNT (1846-1909). Austrian statesman, was born in Sorochow. In 1888 he was appointed Commissioner for Galicia, from 1895 to 1897 was Prime Minister of Austria.

BADI, AVRAM. Turkish Jewish civil servant. Was assistant to the Board of Legal Advisors (1907-1912).

BAGDAD OR BAGHDAD. In Herzl's days the chief city of the Mesopotamian province of the Ottoman Empire; today the capital of Iraq.

BAHR, HERMANN (1863-1934). Austrian poet, dramatist and theatrical critic. Was a fraternity brother of Herzl in the *Albia*, declared himself an adherent of the Pan-Germanic and anti-

Semitic movement in 1883 at a meeting of the fraternity which led to Herzl's resignation from it. From 1894 to 1912 Bahr lived in Vienna, then moved to Salzburg, and in 1922 to Munich.

BAIRAM. See Bayram.

BAKER, SIR BENJAMIN (1840–1907). British engineer. In 1877 designed the ship that transported Cleopatra's Needle from Egypt to London. In the same year became consulting engineer for the construction of the Aswan Dam on the Nile. Designed pneumatic shield for the construction of the first tunnel under the Hudson river, 1888–91. Was co-planner of Firth of Forth Bridge. Was knighted in 1890.

BAKSHEESH, in Persian, Turkish and Arabic BAKHSHISH, gratuity, tip, consideration, bribe.

BALDOV. Abridged form of the Yiddish term *Baldover* (from the Hebrew *ba'al davar*), meaning spokesman, agent, a man of understanding. Herzl uses the term *Baldov* as a code-name for E. Crespi (q.v.).

BALMACHOME, Yiddish expression (derived from the Hebrew *ba'al milhama*), meaning fighter, warlike person, quarrelsome individual.

BALMORAL CASTLE. Private residence of the British sovereign in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

BAMBUS, WILLY (1862–1904). German Jewish communal worker. Leader of the Berlin *Hovevei Zion*. Was influential in diverting the efforts of the Jewish Colonization Association (q.v.) from Argentina to Palestine. Attended the First Zionist Congress and tried to agitate for the piecemeal colonization of Palestine. In 1901 became general secretary of the *Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden* (German Jewish Aid Society), the German counterpart

of the French Alliance Israélite (q.v.). Author of the book *Palästina—Land und Leute* (1898: Palestine, Land and People).

BÁNHIDA. Hungarian town located on the Budapest-Vienna railway line, with 11,000 inhabitants (in 1950).

BARBASH, SAMUEL (1850?–1922). Russian Jewish banker. Settled in Odessa in the early 1880's, founded there a large banking house and became an active Zionist worker. Was a member of the Odessa Committee of Zionists, participated in the work of the *Hovevei Zion* (q.v.), purchased lands in Talpioth near Jerusalem and in Merhavia, attended the Zionist Congresses. At the Third Congress served on the Colonization and Provisional Bank Committees. When the Jewish Colonial Trust was founded he became one of its directors. After the Russian Revolution his fortune was confiscated and he died impoverished, lonely and miserable.

BARBIER. French agricultural expert. Chief agricultural adviser of the I.C.A. (q.v.) and of Baron Edmond de Rothschild (q.v.). Used to visit periodically the early agricultural settlements in Palestine.

BARCLAYS, BEVAN & CO. The correct full name of this bank was Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Ransom, Bouverie & Co., of London and Brighton. In 1896 they joined with Gurney & Co. of Norwich and with Jonathan Backhouse & Co. of Darlington, to form the Barclays Bank Ltd., one of the largest banks of England.

BARNATO, BARNETT (called Barney; original name Barnett Isaacs; 1852–1897). English financier, made a fortune in diamonds in South Africa. Founded the firm of Barnato Brothers (1880), the unsuccessful Barnato Bank in London, and the Barnato Diamond Mining Company in Kimberley (1881). The latter was amalgamated in 1887 with the interests of Cecil Rhodes (q.v.) as

the firm of De Beers. Barnato died by committing suicide at sea off Madeira.

BARRINGTON, SIR ERIC (1847–1918). British civil servant and politician. Private secretary to Lord Salisbury (q.v.) 1895–1900 and to Lord Lansdowne (q.v.) 1900–05. Later became undersecretary for foreign affairs.

BARTLETT, SIR ELLIS ASHMEAD (1849–1902). English barrister. Member of Parliament for Suffolk 1880–85, and for Ecclesall Division, Sheffield, from 1885. Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1885–86, 1886–92. Served in South Africa 1900. Was knighted in 1892.

BARUCH, JOSEPH MARCOU (1872–1899). Jewish adventurer. Born in Constantinople, studied at the Alliance (q.v.) school there and at the university (from 1893). Following brief sojourns in Austria, France and Algeria, settled in Philippopolis, Bulgaria, in 1895, joined the *Hashahar* Zionist youth movement there and founded and edited its magazine *Carmel* (in French with a Ladino (q.v.) supplement). In 1897 Baruch became the principal of the Ashkenazi (q.v.) school in Cairo, Egypt. Shortly thereafter joined the Greek anti-Turkish armed forces, and rose to the rank of sergeant. His war-diaries, published in Italian translation in a Jewish paper in 1897–98, express his fierce desire to die a hero's death for the liberation of Palestine. There followed a second period of wanderings through Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia, Smyrna and the Balkans. When he learned about Herzl and political Zionism, he engaged in energetic Zionist propaganda, often walking from one country to another. One of his projects was that the Jews should purchase a small Mediterranean island, declare it an independent Jewish state, and organize from it a military expedition for the armed conquest of Palestine. His strange tenseness caused apprehension in people who met him, as can be gathered from Herzl's Diary statements about him. Following an unhappy love affair he committed suicide in Florence.

BASIL, MATHIEU. See Guesde, Jules.

BATH. City and county borough in Somersetshire, England, 107 miles west of London, on the Avon.

BATTERSEA, 1ST BARON, CYRIL FLOWER (1843–1907). English liberal politician and civil servant. Was for many years Member of Parliament, and Lord of the Treasury under Gladstone's last administration, 1892. Married Constance, daughter of Sir Anthony de Rothschild, in 1877. Was created a baron in 1892.

BATTERSEA, LADY (1843–1931). Constance, the daughter of Sir Anthony de Rothschild, became Lady Battersea through her marriage (in 1877) to Cyril Flower, later Baron Battersea (q.v.). She remained a member of the Jewish faith; founded the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women. Her *Reminiscences* (1922), written jointly with her sister Annie, are an important source of Rothschild family history.

BAUER, JULIUS (1853–1941). Viennese writer, librettist, humorist, journalist and editor. Edited for many years the *Wiener Illustrierte Extrablatt*.

BAUERNFELD, EDUARD VON (1802–1890). Austrian dramatist, universal favorite of Viennese society, whose comedies and drawing-room pieces were extremely successful in the 1830's and 40's.

BAVARIE, PRINCE REGENT OF. See Luitpold.

BAYRAM OR BAIRAM. Two Moslem feasts, one following the fasting month of Ramazan (q.v.) and lasting three days. On this feast it is the custom to give presents. This is why the Sultan was in need of special funds as the Bayram approached.

BAYSWATER SYNAGOGUE. Constituent synagogue of the United Synagogue, located at Chichester Place, Harrow Road, London, W.

2. It was completed in 1863, its first minister was the Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler (q.v.) until his promotion to the Chief Rabbinate in 1891. In 1892 his place was filled by the appointment of the Rev. Dr. H. Gollancz, M.A. (1852-1930), a Hovevei Zionist, and the only rabbi to have been knighted.

BAZIN, RENÉ FRANCOIS NICHOLAS MARIE (1853-1932). French novelist and travel writer, elected member of the French Academy in 1904.

BEACONSFIELD, FIRST EARL OF (Benjamin Disraeli; 1804-1881). British statesman and novelist. His father, Isaac D'Israeli, although never formally converted, abandoned Judaism, and his three sons and daughter were baptized in the Anglican church. In 1837, when Benjamin Disraeli was elected a member of parliament, he already had to his credit several novels and political pamphlets. In 1847 he published his novel *Tancred* (q.v.). In parliament he was prominent as leader of the Young England Party, in 1858 became leader of the House of Commons and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in 1868, and again from 1874 to 1880, Prime Minister. In 1875 he purchased for England 177,000 shares of the Suez Canal company with money borrowed from the Rothschilds, thereby gaining control of the Canal. In 1878 he was created an earl. Throughout his life Disraeli evinced great interest in the Jews, their history and their situation.

BEBEK. Outlying district of Constantinople on the Bosphorus.

BECK, DR. There were at least five physicians named Beck who practiced in Vienna in 1896, and any one of whom could have been the family doctor of Herzl's parents. They were Dr. Julius Beck (received his M.D. in 1858); Dr. Bernhard Beck (1858); Dr. Ferdinand Beck (1872); Dr. Ignaz Beck (1873); Dr. Gustav Beck (1880). According to S. R. Landau, *Sturm und Drang im Zionismus*, Vienna, n.d. (ca. 1937), p. 71, the Dr. Beck who treated Herzl was formerly a physician of the Turkish army.

BECKER, HENRI (1861-1932). French Jewish scholar and civil servant, born in Lorraine. Was counsellor of Henry and Emile Deutsch de la Meurthe. Helped Henry Deutsch in the establishment of the *Institut Aérotechnique* of St. Cyr, and Emile Deutsch in the foundation of the Cité Universitaire (University City) in Paris. At the end of his career Becker was honorary receiver of finances in Paris. Was member of the *Légion d'Honneur*.

BECQUE, HENRY (Francois; 1837-1899). French dramatist. His first important play was *Les Corbeaux* (The Ravens, 1882), a somber picture of the impoverishment of a middle class family. His second noted play, *La Parisienne* (1885), was an analysis of self-deceiving immorality.

BEER, SAMUEL FRIEDRICH (1846-1912). Jewish sculptor, born in Brunn, studied in Vienna, and from 1875 on lived in Paris. His work is represented in the U.S. by a bust of Washington Irving in the Washington Irving High School in New York, and a relief portrait of Michelangelo at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. A bust of Herzl by him is now in the Herzl Museum on Mount Herzl near Jerusalem.

BEER-HOFMANN, RICHARD (1866-1945). Austrian Jewish poet and dramatist, whose lyric poem *Schlaflied für Miriam* is one of the finest examples of the use of Jewish themes in modern literature. His Biblical drama *Jacob's Dream* was performed in many German theaters, as well as in New York. In 1938 he escaped to Switzerland, and in 1939 settled in New York.

BEER TUVIA (original name Kastinie). Agricultural settlement (*moshava*) near the seashore 25 miles south of Tel Aviv, founded in 1896 by the *Hovevei Zion* (q. v.).

BEERITE. A cement-like facing and binding material, invented by the sculptor Samuel Friedrich Beer (q. v.).

BEGLERBEG. See Beylerbey.

BEHA BEY, DR. Secretary to Memduh Pasha in 1903.

BEIRAM. See Bayram.

BEIRUT. A seaboard city on the eastern Mediterranean. In Herzl's time the capital of the *vilayet* (province) of Beirut in the Ottoman Empire. Today the capital of Lebanon.

BEIRUT INCIDENTS. In September 1903 bloody clashes took place in Beirut between Christians and Moslems.

BEIRUT, VILAYET OF. The *vilayet* (province) of Beirut, a Turkish administrative division of Syria and Palestine, included two *Sanjaks* (districts): The *Sanjak* of Acre (q. v.), and the *Sanjak* of Belqa, the latter including Samaria, the central portion of western Palestine.

BEIT (misspelled by Herzl: Breit), ALFRED (1853-1906). British financier and South African diamond magnate. Of German birth, went to South Africa in 1875, became closely associated with Cecil Rhodes (q.v.).

BEKIR SONHAMI BEY. Resident of Galata (q.v.).

BELGIAN CONGO. Colony of Belgium in south-central Africa with an area of 902,400 square miles. After Sir Henry Morton Stanley had traced the Congo river to its mouth, King Leopold II (q.v.) of the Belgians formed a *Comité d'Études du Haut Congo*, later renamed the International Association of the Congo, and entrusted Stanley with drawing up agreements with the native chiefs in the area and establishing stations. The Berlin Conference of 1884-85 recognized the Association as the independent Congo Free State with Leopold as its sovereign. Following a number of international legal steps, the State was ceded to

Belgium in 1907 and formally annexed a year later. It obtained independence in 1960.

BELKOVSKY, ZEVI (1865-1948). Russian Jewish lawyer, professor and Zionist leader. Studied in Odessa, became professor of law and economics at the university of Sophia, Bulgaria, 1893-97. Upon Herzl's appearance became his faithful adherent and the spokesman of Zionism in Bulgaria. Participated in the first Zionist Congresses. In 1898 settled in St. Petersburg and took a leading part in Russian Zionism. Was the author of several books on Zionism, among them the first Zionist Bibliography (containing ca. 4,000 items). From 1922 to 1924 was chairman of the secret Zionist center in Russia. Was arrested in 1924 and expelled from Russia. He settled in Palestine where he became a member of the Tel Aviv city court of arbitration.

BELLAMY, EDWARD (1850-1898). American author who in his socialistic novel, *Looking Backward* (published in 1888), attempted to solve the problems of economic and political inequality.

BEN JACOB, JACOB (1858-1926). Russian Jewish bibliographer, one of the founders of the *Hovevei Zion* in Vilna. Was a member of the B'nai Moshe (q.v.). One of the early adherents of Herzl, was a delegate to the first Zionist Congresses. In 1903 Herzl was a guest in his house in Vilna. Was a representative of the Jewish Colonial Trust (q.v.) in Russia until 1914.

BEN-YEHUDA, ELIEZER (1858-1922; original name Perelmann). Pioneer of the renaissance of modern Hebrew. Settled in Jerusalem in 1881 and edited Hebrew journals, worked as a teacher and, determined to speak only Hebrew, fought for the use of Hebrew in daily life. In 1915-19 lived in the United States. His *magnum opus* is the encyclopaedic dictionary of Hebrew language more than half of whose volumes appeared during his lifetime, the rest after his death.

BENEDIKT, MORITZ (1849–1920), a Viennese Jew, was, together with Eduard Bacher, first editor and then also publisher of the *Neue Freie Presse*.

BENJAMIN. One of the two Hebrew names of Herzl; used also as one of his code-names.

BENNETT, JAMES GORDON (1841–1918). Son of the founder of the New York *Herald*, became its managing editor in 1866, and its proprietor in 1872.

BENTWICH, HERBERT (1856–1932). British Jewish lawyer specializing in copyright law, and leader of the English *Hovevei Zion* movement. In 1897 he organized a Palestine pilgrimage of the members of the Order of the Ancient Maccabeans, a Zionist organization, of which he subsequently (1901–14) became Grand Commander. During the First World War he assisted Chaim Weizmann in negotiating the Balfour Declaration, and following the war he settled in Palestine.

BÉRARD, ALEXANDRE (1859–1923). French politician. Studied law, became a lawyer, then a magistrate; was elected as a radical deputy to the Chamber from 1893 to 1906. In 1908 became a senator. Became under-secretary of state in 1902 and again in 1905. Wrote several books on French history and politics.

BERGER, THÉODORE (1848–1900). French administrator and financial expert. Was administrator of the Imperial Ottoman Bank and had an active part in the financial and administrative reorganization of the Ottoman Empire.

BERGMANN. Viennese Jew.

BERKOWICZ, DR. MICHAEL (1865–1935). Austrian Jewish educator, translator, author, editor and publisher. Born in Borislav, Galicia, educated in Lvov and Vienna, began early to publish translations of the works of Hebrew authors into German,

became active in the Lvov "Zion" Society and contributed articles to Hebrew, Yiddish and German Jewish papers. Founded, together with Ehrenpreis (q.v.), a publishing house for popular books in Yiddish in Lvov. In 1894 became the secretary of the "Zion" Society (q.v.) in Vienna. Upon the appearance of Herzl, became one of his earliest followers, and translated his *Judenstaat* (q.v.) and other writings into Hebrew. In 1898 Berkowicz became the manager of the Yiddish Zionist journal *Yud* in Cracow. When this paper was discontinued he returned to Vienna to the staff of *Die Welt*. From 1906 to 1908, and again from 1912, was on the staff of *Monumenta Judaica*. From 1911 to his death was teacher of religion in the Bilitz, Silesia, high school.

BERLINER, DR. ABRAHAM (1833–1915). German Jewish literary historian. Was called to Arnswalde as teacher and preacher, 1858; later became teacher of the *Shas-Chevra* in Berlin, and in 1873 instructor of Jewish history at the newly founded rabbinical seminary of Azriel Hildesheimer. In 1874 he founded the *Magazin für die Wissenschaft des Judentums* which he edited until 1893. He was co-founder of the separate Orthodox Berlin community *Adass Isroel*. He wrote studies on the history of the Jews in Rome, on the Targum Onkelos, on the life of German Jews in the Middle Ages, on the daily prayer book, etc.

BERLINER TAGEBLATT and FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG were the two most influential newspapers in Germany. They were not "Jewish papers" in the sense of being devoted to Jewish affairs or addressed to a Jewish readership. They were general dailies, but were to a large extent Jewish-owned and Jewish-edited.

BERNARD L'HERMITE. Probably mistake for *Pierre l'hermite*, Peter the Hermite (ca. 1050–1115), also known as Peter of Amiens, preacher of the First Crusade, who reached Jerusalem at the head of a small band of men in 1099, most of his followers having perished on the way.

BERNE. The capital of Switzerland.

BERNSTEIN, A. German Jewish merchant in Munich. In 1884 entered into a partnership with David Wolffsohn (q.v.) and founded the firm Bernstein and Wolffsohn in Papenburg, which moved to Cologne in 1888.

BERNSTEIN-KOHAN. See Kohan-Bernstein.

BESHIKTASH. Suburb of Constantinople on the European bank of the Bosphorus some 3 miles from the Golden Horn.

BETH HAAM. Literally House of the People, Hebrew term used to this day in Israel to designate the lecture and meeting hall in the towns and villages.

BETTELHEIM, ANTON (1851–1930). Viennese Jewish journalist, was first *feuilleton* editor of the *Wiener Presse* and the *Deutsche Zeitung*, then, from 1890, permanent Viennese theater critic of the *Münchener Allgemeine Zeitung*. From 1921 he was editor of the *Neue Österreichische Biographie*. In the review referred to in the *Diaries* he wrote: "... the fantastic dream of a *feuilletonist* whose mind had been unhinged by Jewish enthusiasm ... We reject Herzl's *Judenstaat* with greater distaste than the meanest anti-Semitic pamphlet."

BEVIS MARKS SYNAGOGUE. Synagogue of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Congregation located in the London, E. C. 3, district. It was erected in 1701, and is to this day the center of the Sephardi community of England.

BEYLERBEY. A royal palace, located on the Asian bank of the Bosphorus, opposite the Dolmabahçe palace.

BIARRITZ. French resort town on the Bay of Biscay.

BIDDULPH. English clergyman.

BIELEFELD, ERNST. Austrian statesman, consul of Austria-Hungary at Karlsruhe.

BIERER, REUBEN DR. (1835–1931). Was one of the early Zionists in his native Galicia; co-founder of *Kadimah*, the first Jewish students' fraternity in Vienna, and, in 1882, with Perez Smolenskin, of the religious society for Palestinian colonization, *Ahavat Zion*. Later he moved to Sophia, Bulgaria, and created there the first national Jewish organizations.

BILLITZER. Viennese Jewish hat maker.

BIRNBAUM, NATHAN DR. (1864–1937; pseudonym: Mathias Acher). Viennese Jewish author and cultural and political leader, founded in 1883 the first Jewish students' fraternity *Kadimah*, and in 1884 the bi-weekly *Selbst-Emancipation*, both with a pro-Zionist, *Hovevei Zion* orientation. In 1896–97 he edited in Berlin the monthly *Zion*. He was the originator of the term "Zionism" and in his writings advocated the solution of the Jewish question through the national renaissance of the Jewish people in its ancient homeland. He was a religiously oriented thinker and several of his essays were addressed in particular to an orthodox Jewish audience. At first an adherent of Herzl, he soon turned against him and advocated a Jewish nationalism in the Diaspora with Yiddish as its medium. In his late years he joined the ultra-religious Agudath Yisrael movement.

BISCHOFSHOFEN. Village in Salzburg, Austria.

BISHOP OF LONDON. The Bishop of London referred to in the *Diaries* was Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram (1858–1946), Bishop of London from 1901 to 1939.

BISHOP OF RIPON. See Boyd-Carpenter.

BISMARCK, HERBERT (1849–1904; full name: Prince Herbert Nikolaus von Bismarck-Schönhausen). Son of Otto von Bismarck, German statesman and soldier, succeeded to his father's title in 1898.

BISMARCK, PRINCE OTTO VON (1815–1898). German statesman, unifier of the German states into the German *Reich*, and Chancellor of Germany.

BLANCKENHORN, MAX LUDWIG PAUL (1861–1947). German geologist. Was member of the 1897–99 Geological Survey of Egypt. In 1905 was appointed professor of geology, in 1908 received the Turkish Liakat medallion and in 1923 the German Leibniz medallion. On the basis of several field trips from 1888 to 1931 he wrote a thorough volume on the geology of Egypt, and laid the foundations for a modern stratigraphy of Syria and Palestine.

BLEICHER, CARL. Viennese free-lance scholar.

BLEYLEBEN, OKTAVIAN REGNER VON (1866– ? ). Austrian statesman. Became in 1904 provincial president of Bukowina; from 1911 to 1915 governor of Moravia, then governor of Lower Austria.

BLOCH, JEAN DE; or Ivan Stanislavovich Bliokh (1836–1902). Polish Jewish financier, economist and military critic. Russian Councillor-of-State. Proponent of the plan for the 1899 Hague International Peace Conference. Converted to Calvinism but remained interested in the fate of the Jews.

BLOCH, JOSEPH SAMUEL (1850–1923). Austrian Jewish politician and newspaper editor, was member of the Austrian parliament, and editor of the widely read Jewish weekly, *Oesterreichische Wochenschrift*. He was the author of a considerable number of books on Jewish history, literature, education and apologetics.

B'NAI MOSHE (literally: Sons of Moses). Secret society organized by Ahad Haam (Asher Ginzberg, 1856–1927) in 1889. In 1893 its headquarters were moved to Palestine and its secret character was abandoned. Its aim was to organize a national effort for the regeneration of the Jewish people in Palestine. Its members served as teachers and propagandists, but the organization had to disband in 1896.

B'NAI ZION (Sons of Zion). A Zionist society in England. Founded 1887. In 1898, when the Zionist Federation of England was founded, the B'nai Zion joined it. They disbanded in 1917.

BOARD, THE. Refers to the Board of Directors of Jewish Colonial Trust (q.v.) in London.

BODENHEIMER, MAX ISIDOR (1865–1940). Lawyer and Zionist leader, joined the *Hovevei Zion* in Cologne, Germany, in his youth, and was one of the first to support Herzl. Was member of the committee which approved the Basel Program of 1897. In the following year he accompanied Herzl on his visit to Palestine. From 1897–1921 was member of the General Council of the World Zionist Organization. He was the author of the constitution of the Jewish National Fund, and its Director from 1907–1914. In 1935 he settled in Jerusalem.

BOIS DE BOULOGNE. Park in Paris, covering an area of 2,155 acres, with two artificial lakes, bridle paths, drives, restaurants, playing fields, two race tracks and a zoo.

BOISDEFFRE, RAOUL-FRANÇOIS-CHARLES LE MOUTON DE (1839–1919). French general. Was French military attaché in Russia. Became chief of the army's general staff in 1893. In 1898 resigned in consequence of the Dreyfus (q.v.) affair.

BON-MARCHÉ, a big department store in Paris.

BONCOURT PALACE. See Chamisso, Adalbert.

BONETTI, AUGUSTO (1831–1904). Italian cleric. Became titular bishop of Cardica in 1885; apostolic delegate for the orient and patriarchal vicar for the Latins in Constantinople in 1887.

BORINAGE. A district in the Belgian coal producing province of Hennegan.

BÖRSENWOCHE. The weekly economic and financial section of the *Neue Freie Presse*.

BOSPORUS. The narrow sea-way of great strategic importance between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara which, in turn, connects through the straits of Dardanelles (q.v.) and the Aegean Sea with the Mediterranean. The city of Istanbul (see Constantinople) lies at the southern end of the Bosporus.

BOTOSANI. Rumanian town, in northern Moldavia, with 29,000 inhabitants (in 1950).

BOURGEOIS, LÉON VICTOR AUGUSTE (1851–1925). French statesman. Became Minister of the Interior in 1889, Minister of Public Instruction from 1892–93, and Prime Minister from 1895–96. In 1899 he headed the French delegation to The Hague Peace Conference. In 1902–04 he was President of the Chamber of Deputies, in 1906 Minister of Foreign Affairs. Was first president of the Council of the League of Nations, and in 1920 was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1918–23 he was President of the French Senate.

BOURGOING, BARON OTHON DE (1839–1908). French diplomatist. Advanced to the rank of Ambassador. Resigned and settled in Vienna. Was known as an art collector and organizer of art events.

BOURLIER. Staff member of the *Paris Journal*.

BOUTROS GHALI PASHA, K.C.M.B. (1846–1910). Egyptian statesman. Foreign Minister, later Prime Minister of Egypt. Boutros Pasha, a Copt, was backed by the Khedive.

BOYD CARPENTER, WILLIAM (1841–1918). English clergyman. Following a distinguished ecclesiastic career, became Bishop of Ripon, 1884–1911 and thereafter Sub-Dean and Canon of Westminster. Published a considerable number of Biblical and religious studies. Was honored by several universities with honorary doctorates.

BOYLE, HARRY (1863–1937). English civil servant. Oriental Secretary at Her Majesty's Embassy in Cairo, in 1903.

BRAMLEY-MOORE, REV. WILLIAM. British clergyman. Author of several theological works, among them *Sixty Signs in Confirmation of the Belief that the Work Wrought in 'The Only Holy Catholic Church' and Falsely Called 'Irvingism' is the True Spiritual Work of God, etc.* (London, 1878); *Marturia: or the Testimony of the Ancient Records and Monuments in the British Museum to the Historical Accuracy of the Holy Scripture* (London, 1897).

BRANDES, GEORG (original name: Morris Cohen, 1842–1927). Danish Jewish critic, fought for the recognition of new writers. Was indifferent to Judaism, until he became a fervent Zionist after World War I.

BRAUN, BARON ADOLF VON (1821–1904). Austrian statesman. State councillor, chairman of the Cabinet Office of Emperor Franz Josef I from 1865 to 1899. For a short time was Austrian consul in Egypt.

BRECHER, DR. BERNHARD (1869– ? ). Austrian lawyer and banker. Contributed to the manual *Das österreichische Recht* (The Austrian Law), and author of *Lebensversicherungsvertrag nach*

*österreichischem Privatrecht* (The Life Insurance Contract in Austrian Civil Law). Was the son of I. Brecher, senior member of the banking house I. and A. Brecher in Vienna.

BRECHER, I. AND A. Banking house in Vienna. See Brecher, Dr. Bernhard.

BREGENZ. Town in western Austria, capital of the Tirol-Vorarlberg province. It occupies a beautiful site on a slope rising from Lake Constance.

BREIT. See Beit, Alfred.

BREITENSTEIN, DR. MAX (1855- ? ). Austrian Jewish journalist, publisher and bookseller. Worked as a journalist since 1876; was editor of the *Wiener Korrespondenz*. Owner of a large bookstore and publishing house at 5 Währingerstrasse in Vienna. Published Herzl's *Judenstaat* in 1896.

BRESLAU. In Herzl's time Breslau was the chief industrial city of the German (Prussian) province of Lower Silesia. In 1945, at the Potsdam conference, it was assigned to Poland and renamed Wrocław. An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Kaiser Wilhelm II was made in Breslau in 1900.

BRESSE. French teacher in Vienna.

BRIEUX, EUGÈNE (1858-1932). French dramatist and journalist. His best play, *La Robe Rouge* (The Red Robe, 1900), established him definitively as a successful playwright. Most of his plays deal with social and moral problems. In 1909 was elected member of the Academy.

BRIGHTON. Popular English seaside resort, 50 miles south of London, in Sussex, on the English Channel.

BRINDISI. The ancient Brundisium; seaport and fortified town in southern Italy, situated on the Strait of Otranto in the Adriatic Sea.

BRISSON, EUGÈNE HENRI (1835-1912). French politician. In 1871 entered the Chamber of Deputies and became a leader of the Radical Party. Was president of the Chamber 1881-85, 1894, 1904, and 1906-1912; prime minister in 1885 and 1898.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA. General term used to designate the following British territories in the central part of the African continent: Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda; and the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

BRNO (German Brünn). City in Austria (today in Czechoslovakia), capital of the Brno province in southern Moravia, 70 miles north-north-east of Vienna.

BRODSKY (or Brodski). Russian Jewish family of industrialists. In Herzl's days the family owned the largest sugar refinery in Russia. Lazar B. (1848-1904) and his brother Lev (1852-1923) used much of their fortune for philanthropic purposes. They founded the Polytechnical Institute and the Bacteriological Institute in Kiev; donated 300,000 rubles for the Jewish industrial school in Kiev, built the great synagogue there, and supported Jewish literature. However, the Zionist Organization in Russia was unable to persuade Lev B. to put up the amount required for the purchase of the alley facing the Wailing Wall (q.v.) in the Old City of Jerusalem.

"BROOK OF EGYPT TO THE EUPHRATES." In this form the phrase does not occur in the Bible. The nearest Biblical phrase is "from the river of Egypt unto the great river, the river Euphrates" (Gen. 14:18), describing the boundaries of the Promised Land. The "Brook of Egypt" as the ideal southern border of the land of Israel is mentioned several times in the Bible (Num. 34:5;

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Joshua 15:4, 47; 1 Kings 8:65; etc.). It has been identified with the Wadi El-Arish (q.v.).

BROWN, MAJOR SIR ROBERT HANBURY, K.C.M.G. Commander of St. Michael and St. George (1849–1926). English irrigation expert. Inspector-General of Irrigation, Lower Egypt, from 1894 to 1903, Author of *The Land of Goshen and the Exodus* (London, 1899) and of *The Delta Barrage* (Cairo, 1896), etc.

BROWN. A resident of Birmingham, England.

BROZE (OR BROZA), SAMUEL (1869–1944). Russian Jewish pioneer, born in Mohilev. One of the founders of the settlement of Moza (q.v.) near Jerusalem in 1894. Lived there for 50 years until his death.

BRUCK, DR. ZEVI (1868–1922). Russian Jewish physician, communal worker and Zionist leader. M.D. of the University of Kiev, 1893. Practiced in St. Petersburg and Homel, and following the First Zionist Congress took a leading part in Russian Zionist life. In accordance with the Herzlian slogan of the conquest of the communities, he ran for the position of, and was elected as, the official rabbi of Vitebsk in 1901. In 1905 was elected deputy to the first Russian Duma. In 1914–17 served in the Russian army as a doctor. In 1920 settled in Palestine.

BRÜLL, IGNAZ (1846–1907). Jewish composer, was teacher of piano at Horak's Piano School in Vienna (from 1872 to 1878), and later (from 1881) became its Associate Principal. He composed several operas including *The Beggars of Samarkand* (1864); *The Golden Cross* (1875); *Peace in the Land* (1877); *Bianca* (1879); as well as piano pieces, songs, etc.

BRUNETIÈRE, FERDINAND (1849–1906). Well-known French literary critic with a rather negative attitude to Jews.

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BRUSATI, UGO (1847–1936). Italian soldier. Participated in the African campaign of 1895–96, became a general in 1897, and aide-de-camp of the Duke of Naples in 1898. Appointed aide-de-camp of King Victor Emmanuel III (q.v.), 1910; senator, 1912.

BRUNIANI OR BURIANT. The name of this individual was mis-heard, and consequently misspelled by Herzl. His correct name was Bruyate (q.v.).

BRUYATE, SIR WILLIAM (EDWIN) K.C.M.G. (1867–1943). English barrister. Entered Egyptian government service in 1898; was Khedivial counsellor, 1903; 1914–1916 Counsel of the Sultan of Egypt; 1921–1924 Vice Chancellor of Hong-Kong University.

BUCHMIL, JOSHUA HESHEL (1869–1939). Austrian Jewish lawyer, author and Zionist leader. Studied in Vienna and France. Under the influence of Herzl, worked among the Russian *Hovevei Zion* for their participation in the first Zionist Congress. Upon his return to France worked there too for Zionism. Was a leader of the Zionist opposition to the Uganda project (q.v.). Until 1921 worked in Russia as a Zionist propagandist. In 1923 escaped from Russia and settled in Palestine. He published a book (in French) on *Problems of the Jewish Renaissance* (1936).

BUCHS. Swiss town on the Austrian border with 5,000 inhabitants (in 1950).

BUDAPEST, the capital of Hungary, consisted originally of two separate cities: Buda (Ofen), on the left bank of the Danube, and Pest, on the right bank. Upon their unification, in 1872, the city received its present name.

BUKOVINA. Region on the eastern slope of the Carpathian Mountains. In Herzl's time part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire;

today divided between the Soviet Ukraine in the north and Rumania in the south.

**BULGARIA.** Country in south-eastern Europe, on the Black Sea. In 1901, there were 33,661 Jews (Sephardim) among a total population of 3,744,283 in Bulgaria. The Turks conquered Bulgaria in the 14th century and held it until 1878. From 1878 to 1908 Bulgaria was an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Turkish Sultan. In the mid-1890's Russian influence increased in Bulgaria with a parallel intensification of anti-Turkish sentiment. It was felt as especially intolerable that Serbia should be an independent state, while Bulgaria, with greater economic and military resources, remained a vassal of Turkey. On October 5, 1908, Prince Ferdinand (q.v.) declared Bulgaria an independent kingdom.

**BÜLOW, CARL ULRICH VON** (1862–1914). German soldier. Fifth son of Secretary of State Bernhard Ernest von Bülow, and younger brother of Prince Bernhard von Bülow (q.v.). In 1898 he was sent to Vienna as a military attaché at the German embassy in which capacity he served until 1906. At the beginning of World War I he was a Prussian major-general and commander of the ninth cavalry division. He fell in the war, at St. Croix in Belgium on the 5th or 7th of August 1914.

**BÜLOW, PRINCE BERNHARD VON** (1849–1929). German statesman. Entered the Prussian civil service, 1872, the diplomatic service, 1874. Minister to Rumania, 1888; ambassador to Italy, 1894; foreign secretary, 1897; chancellor of the German Empire, 1900.

**BUND.** Full name: *Algemeyner Yidisher Arbeyterbund in Lita, Polen un Rusland* (General Association of Jewish Workers in Lithuania, Poland and Russia). Jewish social democratic organization founded at a convention in Vilna in 1897.

**BURDEAU, AUGUSTE** (1851–1894). French philosopher and politician, was a well-known personality in the days of the Third

Republic. He was a deputy from Lyon, several times Minister, and was President of the Chamber of Deputies at the time of his death, in December, 1894. He translated Herbert Spencer and Schopenhauer into French. He was violently attacked by Edouard Drumont (q.v.), the French anti-Semitic leader. Burdeau died a victim of calumnies, although in a lawsuit in the Court of Assizes he was exonerated completely. The Burdeau-Drumont trial whose sessions were attended by Herzl, took place in 1894.

**BURG**, or in its full form *Hofburg*, is the name of the palace of the Austrian Emperor in Vienna.

**BÜYÜKDERE**, a suburb north of Constantinople, on the European side of the Bosphorus.

c. Initial of Cohn, code-name for Sultan Abdul Hamid II (q.v.).

**CAESAREA.** Ancient Palestinian harbor town (about halfway between Tel Aviv and Haifa) built by Herod the Great and named in honor of Augustus Caesar. Following the Crusades it became a scene of ruin, and by Herzl's time practically nothing visible remained either of the town or of its once magnificent harbor.

**CAFÉ CHAMPS ELYSÉES.** One of the elegant fashionable cafés in Paris, situated on the Champs Elysées, generally regarded as the most beautiful avenue in the world.

**CAFÉ LOUVRE**, located in the Wipplinger Strasse in Vienna, was the weekly meeting place of the Viennese Zionists in the early period of the movement.

**CALAIS.** City in France, on the Strait of Dover, in the Department of Pas-de-Calais, opposite Dover.

CALDERÓN DE LA BARCA, Pedro (1600–1681). Spanish poet and playwright best known for his philosophical play, *Life is a Dream*.

CALEB, DR. JOSHUA. Bulgarian Jewish Zionist leader. Lived in Sofia. Attended the First Zionist Congress.

CALICE, COUNT HEINRICH (1831–1912). Austrian diplomatist. In 1857 vice-chancellor of the Austrian consulate in Constantinople; 1864 consul in Liverpool; 1871 consul general and resident minister to the courts of China, Japan and Siam; 1874 diplomatic agent, 1876 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and 1880 ambassador, in Constantinople. Was made a Baron in 1873, a Count in 1906.

CALL, GUIDO, BARON OF ROSENBERG AND KULMBACH (1849–1927). Austrian diplomatist. Began his career in the Austrian legation in Teheran, was from 1875 to 1894 attached to the Austrian embassy in Constantinople in various capacities. In 1895 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Sophia. 1900 minister of commerce in the Koerber (q.v.) cabinet. 1909 ambassador to Tokio.

CAMBON, PIERRE-PAUL (1843–1924). French administrator and diplomat. Following an administrative career in the home government, he became French resident in Tunisia in 1882, ambassador to Madrid in 1886, to Constantinople in 1890, and to London from 1898 to 1920.

CAMONDOS. Well known Jewish family of bankers and philanthropists, first in Venice, then in Constantinople. In Herzl's days, several members of the family lived in Paris and had the title "Count."

CAPORAL. Business agent of Izzet Pasha. (q.v.).

CAPPADOCIA. Ancient country in eastern Asia Minor, extending originally from Cilicia to the Euxine. In Herzl's time the name

was still used to identify that part of Turkey which formerly was Cappadocia.

CARAVAN OF ARCEUIL. The novel *La 19<sup>e</sup> Caravane des Dominicains d'Arceuil*, by Lhermite (published in Paris in 1894), describes how sixteen young boys form a traveling company and visit Constantinople, Mount Athos and other places in Greece, under the tutelage of four "leaders" one of whom is the author.

CARLSBAD. Town in Austria (today in Czechoslovakia), in north-western Bohemia, celebrated for its hot mineral springs.

CARNEGIE, ANDREW (1835–1919). American industrialist and humanitarian, whose public gifts amounted to \$333 millions.

CAROL I (1839–1914); originally Karl Eitel Friedrich of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; Engl. Charles). First king of Rumania, proclaimed king in 1881.

CARTON DE WIART, LEON CONSTANT GHISLAIN (1854–1915). English lawyer of Belgian origin. From 1883 in Egypt, barrister at law in Cairo. Took a leading part in many important cases before the Mixed Tribunals after the British occupation of which he was a staunch supporter.

CASIMIR-PÉRIER, JEAN PAUL PIERRE (1847–1907). French statesman, premier and president of France.

CASSEL, SIR ERNEST JOSEPH (1852–1921). British financier and philanthropist. Born of German Jewish parents in Cologne, he went to England in 1869. Became an international banker, financed railroads in Sweden, Mexico and the United States; dams and irrigation canals in Egypt; banks in Morocco and Turkey. He collected old masters, and *objets d'art*, and became a confidential adviser to King Edward VII (q.v.). He endowed hospitals and educational institutions. Was knighted in 1899.

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CAUX. Resort in Switzerland, overlooking Montreux and Territet on Lake Geneva.

CAVAIGNAC, JACQUES MARIE EUGÈNE GODEFROY (1853-1905). French politician. Was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1882. In 1885-86 was Under Secretary of War; in 1892 and 1898 Minister of Marine and of the Colonies. In 1898 he forced Lieut.-Col. Henry to confess that certain letters bearing on the Dreyfus case were forgeries, but nevertheless declared his belief in Dreyfus' guilt.

CAVENDISH ROOMS. Premises for social gatherings, meetings, dinners, etc. at 51-53 Mortimer Street, London, W. 1. In 1905, on the same spot, a new building was erected, called "Cavendish House" (shops and offices).

CAVID (DJAVID) BEY, IBRAHIM (1866-1899). Turkish official. Son of the Grand Vizier, Halil Rifat Pasha (q.v.). Graduated from the School of Political Sciences in 1885. Entered the Turkish foreign service in 1886, became member of the Council of State in 1895. Had the reputation of a ruthless and unscrupulous person. Was assassinated, in broad daylight, by an Albanian, on the Galata (q.v.) Bridge.

CEDAR OF HERZL AT MOZA. On the occasion of his visit to Palestine in 1898, Herzl planted a cedar at Moza (q.v.). The tree was cut during the First World War in 1916, but was subsequently replanted.

CELÂLETTIN (CELÂL) PASHA, MEHMED (1852-1933). Turkish lawyer and statesman. Began his career as a clerk of the translation office in the Sublime Porte in 1867, and transferred to the judicial service in 1881. Was appointed Professor of Penal Law in the Constantinople Faculty of Law in 1888. In 1896 became a judge, and in 1898 President of the Supreme Court of Appeals. In 1902 was appointed Minister of Education, and in 1903 Minister of

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the Navy with the rank of a Vizier and the title of Pasha. In 1906 was appointed a member of the Council of State. After the restoration of the Constitution (1908) he was removed from office, deprived of his rank, and banished to an Aegean island. In 1911, following the general amnesty, he returned to Constantinople. It was rumored that he was one of the personal spies of Sultan Abdul Hamid (q.v.).

CEMALEDDIN EFENDI (1848-1919). The Sheikh ul-Islam (q.v.) in Herzl's time. Belonged to an old Moslem religious family. Became professor of theology (1867) and was appointed Şeyh ul-Islâm by Sultan Abdul Hamid II (1891). Served in this post until 1908. After the dethronement of Abdul Hamid, he was known as an opponent of the new regime. During the Balkan War (1912-13) he returned to his office but following his unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the government he was obliged to flee Turkey. He spent his last years in Egypt as an exile, and died there.

CEVDET (DJEVDET) DR. ABDULLAH BEY (1869-1932). Turkish physician and writer. First served as an oculist in the Turkish army with the rank of a captain. Joined a secret society against the Sultan in 1890 and was banished to Tripoli in 1892. In 1897 escaped to Europe, and began to publish articles in newspapers which were opposed to the Sultan. Nevertheless was appointed physician of the Turkish Embassy in Vienna, and kept silent for three years. In 1904 established a printing office in Geneva, Switzerland, and began to publish a review and books propagating free thought. In 1905 moved to Egypt and practiced medicine. After the 1908 revolution returned to Istanbul. Wrote, compiled and translated numerous books of literary, philosophical and historical interest.

CHAINED ANGLAISE (English Chain). A dance. One of the figures or movements of the quadrille.

CHALDEA. Ancient name of part of Mesopotamia.

CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH (1836–1914). British statesman. Was engaged from 1854 to 1874 in manufacturing screws. Became mayor of Binghamton in 1874, and member of parliament in 1876. In 1880 he became a member of the British cabinet as president of the Board of Trade. In 1891 he became leader of the liberal Unionists in the House of Commons and as such opposed Gladstone. When the Unionists took over the government in 1895, he was appointed Secretary for the Colonies. During this office which he held until 1906, he greatly improved the relationship between the colonies and Great Britain.

CHAMISSE, ADALBERT VON (1781–1838). German writer and naturalist of French origin. His original name was Louis-Charles-Adelaide de Chamisso de Boncourt. He was born in Boncourt Palace in the Champagne in France and devoted to it one of his best-known poems, entitled *The Boncourt Palace*. He described his discoveries in the North and South Pacific in several volumes. His most famous and original work is *Peter Schlemihls Wunderbare Geschichte* (1814), which was translated into English and published as *The Wonderful History of Peter Schlemihl*. It tells the story of the man who sold his shadow. See also Boncourt Palace.

CHARLES, GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, and Napoleon. The version Hechler told Herzl about the origin of the title "Grand Duke of Baden" is based on a confusion of Baden and Hesse. The historical facts are as follows: Grand Duke Charles of Baden (1786–1818), reigning prince in Napoleon's time, was the grandson and successor of Grand Duke Charles Frederick (died 1811). Thus he inherited the title from his grandfather. He aided Napoleon and married his adopted daughter, Stephanie de Beauharnais, in 1806. The man whom Napoleon made a Grand Duke was Landgrave Louis X of Hesse-Darmstadt who, in 1806, assumed the title of Grand Duke Louis I.

CHARLES EMMANUEL II (1634–1675). Duke of Savoy. Succeeded to the duchy in 1638, with his mother serving as regent until her death in 1663. He was a contemporary of Sabbatai Zevi (q.v.) and thus the family-tradition told by King Victor Emmanuel III (q.v.) to Herzl on January 23, 1904, may have had historical foundation.

CHARRIANT. Secretary to Mme Rattazzi (q.v.).

CHARTER. The term used by Herzl to denote the international legal document he tried to obtain from Turkey for the cession of Palestine to the Jews.

CHÂTELET. PLACE DE CHÂTELET, a place in the 1st and 4th districts of Paris, with the *Fontaine de Châtelet* in its midst. On it is located the Châtelet theater, built in 1862.

CHESIREH. See Ghezireh.

CHINA, JEWS OF. By the beginning of the 20th century the old Chinese Jewish community of Kai-Feng-Fu was practically extinct. About the middle of the 19th century a new Jewish settlement came into being in Shanghai, composed first of Jews from India, to whom later Jews from Europe were added. In 1898 Jews began to settle also in Charbin in Northern Manchuria which soon became the largest Jewish center in China.

CHLUMECKY, BARON JOHANN VON (1834–1924). One of the most influential political figures of Austria. Minister of agriculture, 1871; of commerce, 1875; vice-president, 1885, and president, 1893, of the Austrian parliament; member of the Upper House, 1897.

CHODINKO PLAIN. A plain near Moscow, in Russia.

CHORIN, AARON (1766–1844). Hungarian reform rabbi. Was rabbi in Arad from 1789 to his death, and introduced several reform

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measures in the synagogue service and the religious life of the community. He wrote a considerable number of scholarly books and treatises dealing with issues of religious reform, all in Hebrew.

CHOTEK, COUNTESS SOPHIE (1868–1914). Was lady-in-waiting at the Viennese court. In 1900 Crown Prince Francis Ferdinand (q.v.) married her in a morganatic marriage and she was given the hereditary title of Duchess of Hohenberg. In 1914 she was assassinated together with the Crown Prince in Sarajevo.

CHRY SANDER, FRIEDRICH (1826–1901). German musical historian. Specialized in the study of Händel. Lived from 1866 in Bergedorf and was thus a neighbor of Bismarck (q.v.). He was a frequent guest in Bismarck's home in Friedrichsruh and occasionally served the chancellor in a secretarial capacity.

CIRCENSES. The meaning of this Latin term is games, entertainment.

CITADEL IN JERUSALEM. See Tower of David.

CLIFFORD, JOHN (1836–1923). English Baptist clergyman, minister of the Praed Street and Westbourne Park churches in London (1858–1915), active in religious and communal affairs, authored several religious books.

COBLENZ. City in Germany, capital of the Rhineland Palatinate (q.v.), situated on the left bank of the Rhine.

COHEN, ALFRED L. (1836–1903). English Jewish communal worker. Vice-President of the Jewish Free School, counsel of the administration of the I.C.A.

COHEN, ARTHUR (1830–1914). British Jewish lawyer, was appointed Queen's counsel in 1874 and a privy councillor in 1905. He was active in Jewish communal affairs.

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COHEN, GUSTAV GABRIEL (1830–1906). German Jewish merchant and banker, lived in Hamburg, father-in-law of Otto Warburg (q.v.). Pre-Herzlian Zionist, became a close friend of Herzl. Author of *Die Judenfrage und die Zukunft* (1891 and 1896: The Jewish Question and the Future).

COHN, SALO. Wealthy Viennese Jew, supporter of Jewish writers and friend of Chief Rabbi Güdemann.

COLBERT, KARL (1855– ? ). Co-owner and publisher, jointly with Ernst Ziegler, of the fortnightly journal *Wiener Mode* (Viennese Fashion), from 1888 to 1893. Thereafter his name appears only occasionally as that of a contributor to the journal.

COLLAS. French financier; negotiated a loan to Turkey.

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER (c. 1451–1506). Discoverer of America.

COMMUNARD. Partisan of the Paris *Commune* of 1871. The latter was a revolutionary power installed in Paris following the siege of the city by the Prussians and the insurrection of March 18, 1871. It instituted a number of important reforms.

CONCORDIA (OR KONKORDIA) WIENER JOURNALISTEN UND SCHRIFTSTELLER-VEREIN (Concordia, Viennese Union of Journalists and Writers), founded in 1859. The most important society of its kind in Vienna, with a large number of committees and varied activities. Herzl was elected a member of its Ball Committee in 1888.

CONDOTTIERE. Skilled professional soldier in Italy in the 14th and 15th centuries who commanded his own military companies and sold his services to princes and states.

CONEGLIANO. Italian town, about 30 miles to the north of Venice.

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CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN ZIONISTS. The reference is to the Sixth Annual Convention of the Federation of American Zionists which took place in Pittsburgh from June 6 to 9, 1903.

CONGO FREE STATE. See Belgian Congo.

CONGO STATE. See Belgian Congo.

CONSTANCE OR KONSTANZ. German city on the southwestern side of the Lake of Constance, forming a German enclave on the Swiss side of the lake.

CONSTANCE, LAKE OF. Lake between Germany, Switzerland and Austria.

CONSTANS, JEAN-ANTOINE-ERNEST (1833–1913). French politician. Was first professor of law. In 1876 was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, re-elected in 1877; named under-secretary of state of the interior in 1879. Minister of the interior in 1880. In 1886 was sent as minister plenipotentiary to China; from 1886 to 1888 was governor-general of Indo-China, and from 1889 to 1890 and 1890 to 1892, again minister of the interior. From 1898 to 1907 he was French ambassador to Constantinople.

CONSTANTINE CONSTANTINOVICH (1858–1915). Grand Duke of Russia. Was head of the Russian military academies and a well-known Russian poet under the pseudonym K.R. Wrote dramas (*Sergeant Manfred*, 1910; *King of the Jews*, 1913), and translated Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, Goethe's *Iphigenia* and Schiller's *The Bride of Messina* into Russian.

CONSTANTINOPLE (today Istanbul). Capital of the Ottoman Empire, located at the southern end of the Bosphorus (q.v.).

CONSTANTSA OR CONSTANZA. Rumanian port on the Black Sea. Embarkation point for East European travellers to Palestine.

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COOK. The well-known international travel agency, founded in England in 1841.

CORNHILL. A part of London, E.C.3.

COROT, JEAN BAPTISTE CAMILLE (1796–1875). French painter, one of the so-called Barbizon School, excelled in landscapes. In 1867 was made an officer of the Legion of Honor.

CORRESPONDANCE DE L'EST. Viennese daily evening paper, subtitled *Le petit journal*, appeared from 1887 to 1899. It printed mainly international economic news. Its editor-in-chief was Louis Bresse, its publisher, Newlinski (q.v.).

COSMOPOLIS. International monthly review, edited by F. Ortman (London: F. Fisher, Unwin—New York: International News Company). It appeared from 1896 to 1898 and published articles in French, English and German. Among its contributors were Israel Zangwill, A. Vambery, Arthur Schnitzler, etc.

COTTAGE was the name of a high-class residential section in Vienna.

COUDENHOVE, COUNT KARL MARIA (1855–1913). Austrian jurist. 1882 vice secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture; 1892 administrator of Reichenberg and provincial president of Silesia; 1896–1911 governor of Bohemia. He was a patron of culture and science.

COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO. Novel by Alexandre Dumas, written from 1814 to 1844.

COUSTOU, NICOLAS (1658–1733). French sculptor whose decorative figures adorn the gardens of the Tuileries in Paris.

COWEN, JOSEPH (1868–1932). English Jewish businessman. Attended the First Zionist Congress (1897), and thereafter became

one of Herzl's most efficient aides in England. He accompanied Herzl to Constantinople in 1902, served on the Board of Governors of the Jewish Colonial Trust (q.v.), and from 1919, as its chairman. He helped Chaim Weizmann in the latter's negotiations for the Balfour Declaration (1917), and was a member of the Zionist Commission sent to Palestine in 1918. From 1921 to 1925 was member of the Zionist Executive, and for several years president of the English Zionist Federation. Cowen served as the prototype for the figure of Joe Levy in Herzl's *Altneuland* (q.v.).

CRAILSHEIM, COUNT FRIEDRICH AUGUST Ernst Gustav Christoph Krafft (1841-1921). Bavarian statesman. Was appointed Bavarian Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1880; from 1890 to 1903 Chairman of the Bavarian Council of Ministers. Previously a baron, in 1901 he was created a count. He was one of the last representatives of official liberalism in Bavaria.

CRESPI, EDUARD. Served as Herzl's confidential agent in Constantinople.

CRETAN REBELLION. The Mediterranean island of Crete, under Turkish rule, was the scene of a rebellion in February, 1896, organized by the Greeks with the intention of annexing the island. The European powers intervened, and their ambassadors to Turkey drafted a series of reforms which were accepted by both the Sultan and the Greek insurgents in the summer of the same year.

CREUSOT. French city, capital of the Saône-et-Loire district. In it are located the famous metal works of the Schneider Brothers, founded in 1837.

CROMER, LORD (1841-1917). Evelyn Baring, first Earl of Cromer. British colonial administrator, was private secretary to Lord Northbrook in India (1872-76), and became, in 1877, British

commissioner of the Egyptian public debt office. His report of Egypt's bankruptcy brought about Khedive Ismail Pasha's abdication in 1879. From 1880 to 1883 Cromer served again in India. In 1883 he returned to Egypt as British agent and consul general and minister plenipotentiary. As such he was to all practical effects the lord of Egypt until his resignation in 1907. He reorganized Egypt's finances and taxation, introduced sanitation, built an irrigation system, etc. He installed Abbas II, an Anglophile, as Khedive. He was created a baron in 1892, viscount in 1898, and earl in 1901.

On March 28, 1903, Cromer wrote to Sanderson (q.v.) about Herzl: "He is a wild enthusiast."

CRONBACH SIGMUND. German Jewish publisher and book dealer in Berlin.

CROWN LAND. In Arabic and Turkish *miri* (i.e. princely or royal) land. Agricultural land in the Ottoman Empire owned by the Sultan (or the state) and given by him to his subjects in usufruct.

CRYPTOGAMS are plants bearing reproductive organs other than flowers, such as algae, fungi, lichens, mosses, ferns.

CUNCTATOR. See Fabius Cunctator.

CYPRUS. The third largest island in the Mediterranean, 60 miles west of Lebanon and 40 miles south of Turkey, with an area of 3,572 square miles. It was under Turkish rule from 1571 to 1878 when it was ceded to Britain, although Turkey officially recognized the seizure only in the Treaty of Lausanne (1923). It attained independence in 1960.

CYPRUS PROJECT. Several Zionists, led by Davis Trietsch (q.v.), advocated the settlement of the island of Cyprus by Jews, as long as Palestine cannot be obtained from the Sultan.

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CZERNOWITZ (Cernauti, Chernovtsy). Russian city, capital of the region of the same name in the Ukraine, ca. 140 miles south-east of Lvov.

CZORTKOW (Chortkov). Russian town, in the Ukraine, 100 miles south-east of Lvov.

DAADE. Herzl's nickname for David Wolffsohn (q.v.).

DAILY CHRONICLE. London daily paper, founded in 1876 (as *Clerkwell News* in 1855).

DAILY GRAPHIC. London daily paper, illustrated. Founded in 1890.

DAILY MAIL. London daily paper, founded 1885.

DAILY NEWS. London daily paper. Founded in 1846.

DAILY TELEGRAPH. London daily paper, founded 1855. In 1937 it merged with the *Morning Post*, to form the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*.

DANIEL DERONDA. The well-known novel by George Eliot (q.v.). Published originally in four volumes (1874-76). Tells the story of Daniel Deronda, who was brought up in ignorance of his Jewish parentage, but, upon learning the truth about his birth, returns to Judaism and works for the creation of a national center for the Jews.

DANUBE PRINCIPALITIES. In 1878, the Danube principalities of Bulgaria, Rumania and Serbia, formerly under Turkish domination, achieved independence.

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DANUSSO. Resident of Constantinople. Helped Newlinski (q.v.) and later Herzl directly, in their activities at the Sublime Porte. Was close to Artin Pasha. (q.v.)

DAOUD EFFENDI (David Molho Pasha) (1845-?). Turkish Jewish official. His father was a money-changer. Entered the foreign service in 1861. Became director of Important Affairs (1878), then chief assistant-translator at the Sublime Porte (1880). Was promoted to the upper class official rank (1893).

D'ARBELLA, DR. ISAAC (1847-1910; originally named Gregory Amcislevisky). Born in the Ukraine, studied medicine. Became physician in the court of the Sultan of Zanzibar, where he changed his name. From 1887 practiced as a doctor in Rishon le-Zion and subsequently was the director of the Rothschild Hospital in Jerusalem where he belonged to the circle of Eliezer Ben-Yehuda (q.v.). He left Palestine and died in Tunis.

DARDANELLES. The straits between Europe and Asia, connecting the Aegean Sea with the Sea of Marmara. Its strategic importance as a waterway between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea equals that of the Bosphorus (q.v.).

DARMSTADT. Town in Germany. Capital of the Republic of Hesse, 104 miles south-east of Cologne.

DARWINIAN MIMICRY. Darwin (as well as other contemporary naturalists) observed, and commented upon, the mimicry of certain animals, and especially insects and spiders, which exhibit an amazing likeness to leaves, bits of twigs, stones, etc. This mimicry serves as a protective device facilitating the species' struggle for survival.

DAUDET, ALPHONSE (1840-1897). Well-known French novelist.

D'AUMONT, DUC, was the initiator of the four-horse carriage in which the horses were led by two postilions. The expression "à la D'Aumont" was born in the days of the French restoration, and refers to driving in state after the manner of the Duc d'Aumont.

DAVID, HEINRICH (1856-1935). Swiss lawyer and statesman. Was elected state attorney in Basel, 1887. Became president of the criminal court and member of the Great Council, 1890-96. Member of the government council, first as head of the Education Department, 1897; then as head of the Finance Department, 1902; and finally as head of the Police Department, 1905. From 1899 to 1908 also represented Basel in the National Council. Was Vice Chancellor in Bern, 1910-18. Retired to Zurich and devoted the last years of his life to historical and literary studies.

D'AVIGDOR, SYLVIE CLAPCOTT (1872-1954). English Jewish writer. Daughter of Elim D'Avigdor, a founder of the English Lovers of Zion Association. Married to C. B. Clapcott. Translated Herzl's *Judenstaat* into English (*The Jewish State*; published in London, 1896 by David Nutt). Also translated most of the addresses Herzl delivered in England. Author of the poems "To the Jewish People in England," and "The Colonization of Palestine," usually read at meetings of the English Hovevei Zion.

DE FIORI, ROBERTO. Italian journalist. Edited the nationalist *Il Bersagliere*. Was Rome correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse*, 1902.

DE HAAS, JACOB (1872-1937). Zionist leader, author and journalist. Was one of the earliest helpers of Herzl upon whose advice he moved in 1902 from England to America to carry on Zionist work. In England he edited the *Jewish World* (1896-1900). In America he brought Justice Louis D. Brandeis into the Zionist movement, and played a leading role in Zionism. He wrote a two-volume biography of Herzl (1927) and several other volumes of Jewish interest.

DE SOLA, CLARENCE (1855-1920). Canadian Jewish architect and director of steamship lines. Was first president of the Canadian Zionist Federation, 1898.

DEAD SEA. The largest inland sea of Palestine (today divided between Israel and Jordan), about 55 miles long and 10 miles wide. Its surface lies 1,290 feet below the level of the Mediterranean and is the deepest point on earth. Its greatest depth is 1,308 feet. It contains a high concentration of minerals, more than 27 per cent by weight near the surface, increasing to 33 per cent near the bottom.

DEL BALZO, CARLO (1853-1908). Italian politician, lawyer, journalist and writer. Was elected to the Chamber of Deputies where he belonged to the radical-legalist group. In 1878 participated in the literary congress in Paris, and it was upon his motion that the International Literary Society was organized. He edited the *Rivista Nuova* (New Review) in Naples. The speech referred to by Herzl (entry of May 5, 1901) was delivered by Del Balzo in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on May 4, 1901, and ended with the statement: "Turkey must know that Europe cannot support its barbaric system!" See *Atti parlamentari. Discussioni. Sessione 1900-1901, 1° della Legislatura, vol. IV, pp. 3372-73*.

DELAFORCE, E. Wrote a Letter to the Editor of *The Jewish Chronicle*, on "A Jewish Trades Union," which was published in the October 22, 1897, issue of *The Jewish Chronicle*. Mr. Delaforce's address was 22 Princes Square, Bayswater, London, W. 2.

DELCASSÉ, THÉOPHILE (1852-1923). French statesman. Became deputy in 1889, re-elected in 1893 and 1898. Under Secretary of State for Colonies in 1893; Minister of Colonies in 1894. Minister of Foreign Affairs 1898-1905. As such, settled the Fashoda incident (q.v.) with Great Britain in 1899. From 1911 to 1913 was Minister of Marine. In 1913 became French Ambassador to Russia. In 1914 again Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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DER ISRAELIT. German-Jewish semi-weekly paper in Mainz. Founded in 1860.

DER JUDENSTAAT (The Jewish State). Title of a booklet written by Herzl in 1895, and published in German in 1896. It heralded the emergence of the Jewish national movement and political Zionism. In the same year it was translated into English by Sylvie d'Avigdor (q.v.) and published in England.

DER ÖSTERREICHISCHE OEKONOMIST. Viennese economic bi-weekly, appeared from 1858 to 1924. Its editors were first Bacher (q.v.) and Benedikt (q.v.), later Ludwig Bondi.

DERENBOURG, HARTWIG D. (1844–1908). French Jewish orientalist, professor of Arabic and Semitic languages at the *École des Langues Orientales* (1875) and the *École des Hautes Études* (1885). Was the author of numerous studies on Arabic grammar, literature, religion, and Semitic manuscripts and inscriptions. He was president of the *Société des Études Juives* and was active in Jewish life. He was a German Jew by extraction. He himself was born in Paris, but his father, Joseph (Naftali) D. was born in Mainz (in 1811) and died in Ems (in 1895).

DERVISH. The Turkish term *dervish*, from the Persian *darvish*, means originally 'beggar,' but is applied, in particular, to a member of one of the numerous Moslem fraternities or religious orders which take vows of poverty and austerity. The Maulawiyah, or 'whirling dervishes,' were frequently encountered all over Turkey up to the Kemalist revolution and reforms. They induced ecstasy by whirling around until loss of consciousness, as a means or 'way' of reaching Allah.

DESSAUER, ADOLPH (1849–1916). Austrian Jewish banker and writer. He became Director of the *Allgemeine Depositenbank* in Vienna in 1892. Under the pseudonym Erwin Balder he pub-

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lished the novels *Wahre Liebe* (True Love, 1891) and *Grossstadtjuden* (Metropolitan Jews, 1910).

D'ESTOURNELLES, PAUL HENRI BENJAMIN, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant (1852–1924). French statesman and pacifist. Member of the 1899 Peace Conference at The Hague. Deputy, 1895; senator, 1904. Received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1909.

DETTE OTTOMANE. See Turkish Debt.

DEUTSCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT. Viennese weekly, published from 1883 to 1899, subtitled *Organ für die nationalen Interessen des deutschen Volkes* (Organ for the National Interests of the German People). It was a national-radical paper, published by Josef Russell and edited first by Karl Neisser, and from 1888 by Karl Zeller.

DEVLETH. Armenian, resident in Constantinople.

DIAMANT, HASCHEL (Hermann Gabriel Hersch; 1805–1871). Herzl's maternal grandfather, was born and died in Pest.

DIE WAGE. Viennese satirical paper.

DIE WELT. Official weekly of the Zionist organization founded by Herzl in 1897 (first issue appeared on June 4, 1897). In 1898 it had 2400 subscribers and in May of the same year its distribution, including free copies, reached 10,000. The last issue appeared on July 13, 1914. In 1907 a Hebrew edition was launched under the title *Haolam*. This was discontinued in 1949.

DIE ZEIT. Viennese periodical, founded by Isidor Singer (1857–1927), Austrian Jewish economist, jointly with Kanner. In 1902 *Die Zeit* was converted into a daily paper with a strong anti-Habsburg position.

**DILKE, SIR CHARLES WENTWORTH**, 2nd Baronet (1843–1911). British politician, traveler and author. Was several times member of parliament; in 1880 undersecretary to the Foreign Office in Gladstone's government, and in 1882 president of the local Government Board. During the early 1870's when Queen Victoria's popularity was at a low ebb as a result of her retirement following Prince Albert's death, Dilke publicly questioned whether the monarchy was worth its cost.

**DIMIDOW, PAUL**. Pseudonym of Isaac Turow (q.v.).

**DIRSZTAY, BARON LADISLAUS**. Hungarian Jewish merchant. Honorary Turkish Consul General. The original name of the family was Fischl. The title of nobility (de Dirsztai) was given to Guttmann Fischl in 1884. The family-name was changed to Dirsztay in 1889. Ladislaus Dirsztay was created a Baron in 1905.

**DISRAELI, BEN JAMIN**. See Beaconsfield.

**DJAVID OR DJEVAD BEY**. See Cavid Bey, Ibrahim.

**DJELLAL**. See Celâlettin (Celâl) Pasha.

**DJEVDET BEY ABDULLAH**. See Cevdet.

**DÖBLING**. A suburb of Vienna (today the 19th district of Vienna).

**DÓCZY, BARON LUDWIG VON** (pseudonym: Ludwig Dux; 1845–1919). Hungarian-Austrian politician and writer. Became head of the Viennese Press Office, and in 1871 section head in the Foreign Ministry. Was created a Baron in 1901. In the same year he withdrew from state service and devoted himself to literary work. His main achievement was the translation into German of Hungarian classics.

**DOGE**. Title of the elected head of the independent republic of Venice from 697 to 1797.

**DOLMABAHCE**, one of the Sultan's palaces in Constantinople, not far from the Yildiz Kiosk (q.v.), on the European shore of the Bosphorus (q.v.).

**DON QUIXOTE** is the hero of the famous satire of the romances of chivalry by Miguel de Cervantes (1547–1616); Sancho Panza is a peasant whom Don Quixote takes as his squire.

**DONATI**. Italian Jew, resident of Modena.

**DONAUESCHINGEN**. German town, some ten miles north of the Swiss border, located near the origin of the Danube, with 10,000 inhabitants (in 1950).

**DONNERWETTER**. German exclamation (literally: thunder-weather), meaning something like "I'll be darned!" or "Damn it!" or "Hang it all!"

**DORMITION**. To the south of the Old City walls of Jerusalem was located the spot where, according to Christian tradition, St. Mary died, fell asleep for ever. This is the origin of the name of the site: Dormitio Sanctae Mariae. In 1898, when Kaiser Wilhelm II visited Palestine, he received this land from the Sultan, and gave it to the Palestine Society of German Catholics for the erection of a church on the site. The church was built in 1910 and has been in the safekeeping of Benedictine monks. It is today within the boundaries of Israel.

**DOVER**. Parliamentary and municipal borough in England, on the Strait of Dover, 76 miles east-south-east of London and 22 miles from Calais on the French coast.

**DR. KLAUS**. Title of a German comedy by Adolf L'Arronge (original name: Adolf Aronsohn; 1838–1908), written in 1878.

**DRAGOMAN**. Official interpreter in the Turkish court, or in a foreign embassy in Turkey.

DREAM OF THE PITCHER. The reference is to one of the stories of the Arabian Nights in which a person dreams that he leaves his tent and overturns a pitcher of water while doing so. Then follows a long and involved adventure tale, covering a time-span of many years, after which the hero returns to his tent. Upon entering the tent he notices that water is still trickling from the overturned pitcher, indicating that in less than a minute of real time he lived through years of dream time.

DREYER, MAX (1862–1946). German journalist, novelist and playwright. His plays, characterized by a measured naturalism and often a fresh humor, deal with modern social problems. His novels give a realistic picture of the Island of Rügen where he lived.

DREYFUS, ALFRED (1859–1935). French Jewish army officer, was on the general staff with the rank of Captain when, in 1894, was arrested on a charge of treason and espionage on behalf of Germany. Dreyfus was court-martialed and sentenced to life imprisonment on Devil's Island. In 1896, Georges Picquart, head of the army intelligence, discovered evidence which pointed to Dreyfus' innocence and the guilt of Major Esterhazy (q.v.). In 1897 Dreyfus' brother, Mathieu, began to work for a new trial. Esterhazy was, in fact, tried but was acquitted. In 1898 Emile Zola published his *J'accuse* and was sentenced to jail as a result. In the same year, Hubert Joseph Henry, an army officer who had been arrested and had confessed to having forged evidence against Dreyfus, committed suicide. In 1899, the Court of Cassation voided Dreyfus' conviction, but in a subsequent re-trial he was again found guilty, although the sentence was reduced to ten years' imprisonment. Somewhat later the French President pardoned him. In 1906 the Court of Cassation completely exonerated Dreyfus. He was reinstated in the army, promoted to the rank of Major, and awarded the Legion of Honor. Dreyfus served in World War I, and became a lieutenant-colonel in 1918. The Dreyfus affair was for years a *cause célèbre* in France, involving

anti-Semitism versus liberalism, clericalism versus anti-clericalism, pacifism versus militarism, and hastened the separation of church and state (1905).

DROHOBICZ OR DROGOBYCH. Town and district in the western Ukraine, on the northern slopes of the Karpathian Mountains. Until the end of World War I part of Austria.

DRUMONT, EDOUARD ADOLPHE (1844–1917). French journalist and author many of whose published works were violently anti-Semitic in character. In 1886 he published *La France Juive* (Jewish France; in two vols.) in which he sought to prove that France was dominated and exploited by Jews. In 1892 he launched an anti-Semitic newspaper, *La Parole Libre*, which specialized in attacks on the Jewish officers in the French army.

DRUSES. Members of a religious sect, founded in the 11th century by Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Darazi, which regards the Fatimid Caliph of Egypt, al-Hakim (996–1021) as the last incarnation of the deity. The Druse sect, regarded as heretical by the Moslems, is represented by about 82,000 adherents in Lebanon, some 95,000 in Syria, and some 15,000 in Israel (1951). The Druses keep their religious doctrines in secret, divulging them only to a few initiates, called *uqqal* ("knowers") while most of them remain in the status of the *juhhal* ("ignorants"). The Druses practice monogamy, and believe in the transmigration of souls.

DRYANDER, ERNST VON (1843–1922). German cleric. Court Preacher at Berlin, with considerable influence on Kaiser Wilhelm II (q.v.) and his court.

DUCLAUX, PIERRE-EMILE (1840–1904). French scientist. Was professor of physics at Lyon, then (1879) at the National Institute of Agriculture. In 1885 became professor of biological chemistry at the Sorbonne. In 1888 was elected to the Academy of Sciences.

In 1895, upon the death of Pasteur, became director of the Pasteur Institute.

DÜHRING, EUGEN KARL (1833–1901). German philosopher who wrote the anti-Semitic *Die Judenfrage als Frage der Rassen-schädlichkeit für Existenz, Sitten und Kultur der Völker* (The Jewish Question as a Question of the Racial Damage for the Existence, Morals and Culture of the Nations). The book, published in 1881, preached a racial fight against the Jews.

DUNAM. Turkish land measure, corresponding to about one fourth of an acre.

DUNCKER AND HUMBLLOT. Publishers in Leipzig. They published Herzl's book on French politics, *Das Palais Bourbon* (q.v.), but later rejected his pamphlet, *The Jewish State* (see *Der Judenstaat*) because of its Jewish controversial nature.

DUNDEE. The ship "Dundee" on which Herzl returned from Palestine was, according to Lloyd's Register, a 350-ton, orange-carrying vessel.

DWINSK OR DVINSK. City in Russia (today in Latvian U.S.S.R.), on the right bank of the Western Dvina River, 120 miles south-east of Riga.

DZIENNIK POLSKI. Polish language daily paper published in Lemberg, Austria (today Lvov, Poland).

EAST AFRICA PROJECT. See Uganda Project.

EAST END IN LONDON. The "Whitechapel" district in London, E.C. 1, where in Herzl's day the Jewish masses, including the Jewish immigrants from East Europe, lived.

EAST INDIA COMPANY. The English East India Company, formed in 1599, practically controlled India until 1858 when Queen Victoria assumed its government. The Company was dissolved in 1874.

ECKARDSTEIN, BARON HERMANN JOHANNES Arnold Wilhelm Julius Ernst (1864–1933). German diplomatist. 1889 attaché at the German Embassy in Washington; 1891 member of the German Foreign Office, sent in the same year to Madrid and to London. Participated in London in the negotiations concerning the Portuguese colonies (1898) and Samoa (1899). In 1901 was appointed first secretary and councillor of the German Embassy in London. Until 1907 Eckardstein continued to maintain loose relations with the German Foreign Office. He published a number of books on political subjects.

ECKARDSTEIN, BARONESS, née Maple. Wife of Baron Eckardstein (q.v.).

ECONOMIST. See *Der österreichische Oekonomist*.

EDWARD VII (1841–1910). King of England, succeeded his mother, Queen Victoria, in 1901.

EGYPTIAN PALESTINE. Herzl's term for the el-Arish (q.v.) area, the north-eastern part of the Sinai Peninsula (q.v.).

EHRENPREIS, MARCUS (Mordecai; 1869–1951). Hebrew writer and rabbi, born in Lvov. Became an early adherent of Zionism and a helper of Herzl. From 1896 to 1900 was rabbi in Djakovar, Croatia (now Yugoslavia), from 1900 to 1914 chief rabbi of Bulgaria, and from 1914 to his death, chief rabbi of Stockholm. He wrote in Yiddish, Polish, German, Hebrew, Ladino, Bulgarian and Swedish, on Jewish historical, religious and cultural subjects.

EHRlich, SIGMUND (1853-1932). Austrian Jewish journalist. After earning his Dr. jur. entered the editorial staff of the *Neue Freie Presse* (q.v.) and was from 1890 to 1898 head of its economic section. Later was member of the executive committee of the *Concordia* (q.v.) and from 1909 to 1919 was its president. In 1909 he published a volume entitled *Concordia*, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of that society.

EIFFEL TOWER. In Herzl's days the Eiffel tower in Paris (built in 1887-89 by Alexandre Gustave Eiffel) was the tallest structure in the world. Its height is 984 feet.

EISS, ALEXANDER RITTER VON (1832-1908?). Austrian Jewish soldier. Joined the army in 1848, became a lieutenant in 1855, captain in 1870, major in 1881. Was knighted in 1884, became a colonel in 1890. Retired in 1895. Was made a major-general in 1906. In the last years of his life was an active Zionist.

EISNER VON EISENHOF, BARON. Papal privy-councillor, owner of *Die Information*. See Graf, Joseph.

ELASONA. Town in Greece, north-west of Larissa.

EL-ARISH. Wadi and town at its mouth on the Mediterranean coast of the Sinai Peninsula, located some 30 miles west of the present-day border of Israel. In Herzl's time the term El-Arish referred to the entire area of the Mediterranean seashore both to the east and to the west of El-Arish, as well as its hinterland. See also Wadi el-Arish.

ELECTOR OF HESSE. Electors were those German princes who had the right to elect the King of Germany, in the Middle Ages. Since the 14th century, they constituted the Electoral College. The Elector of Hesse was the only one who retained the title, which was terminated in 1866, when Hesse was annexed by Prussia. The Elector of Hesse, Friedrich Wilhelm, died in 1875.

ELIAHU (ELIAS) PASHA, COHEN (1844- ?). Turkish Jewish physician. Studied in Turkey, Berlin and Vienna. Was appointed professor at the Military School at Haidar Pasha, later was sent to the Monastir headquarters of the Third Army Corps as oculist and chief surgeon. Thereafter was stationed in Constantinople at the Central Naval Hospital (1890-1908). Became court physician, and in 1888 was appointed the Sultan's private physician. In 1894 became member of the newly created Superior Sanitary Commission. In 1900 he became a vice-admiral.

ELIAS, DR. ALFRED. Alsatian Jewish physician and Zionist, resident in Mühlhausen. One of the German Zionist leaders, member of the Zionist Actions Committee. In 1901 he initiated steps against the Frenchifying trend in the Alliance Israélite Universelle (q.v.).

ELIAS, DR. SALOMON (1840-1936). Austrian Jewish lawyer who practiced in Vienna.

ELIOT, GEORGE (pseudonym of Mary Ann or Marian Evans; 1819-1880). English novelist of great repute. Her best known novels are *Adam Bede* (written in 1859); *Silas Marner* (1861); *Romola* (1863); and *Daniel Deronda* (1874-76; q.v.).

ELIZABETH AMALIE EUGENIE (1837-1898), wife of Franz Josef I (1830-1916) Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary.

EL-KANTARA, or El-Qantara. Town on the east bank of the Suez Canal, about halfway between Port Said and Ismailiya (q.v.).

ELLBOGEN. Viennese Jewish lawyer.

ELLIS, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR EDWARD AUGUSTUS (1837-1907). Served in Crimea and India. Following a distinguished military career became the Queen's Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Lords 1898-1901. Was Comptroller in the Lord Chamberlain's

Department to H.M., and Extra Equerry to King Edward VII (q.v.).

EMPRESS OF GERMANY. See Augusta Victoria.

ENGEL, ADOLF VON JÁNOSI (1820–1903). Hungarian Jewish industrialist. Was knighted in 1885. Developed coal mines on his estate in 1892. Died in Vienna.

EPHRUSSI, MICHEL (1846?–1914) French Jewish banker. Married Miss Beer. Lived at 48 Rue Lapérouse, Paris, and owned a *chateau* at Vaux le Pénil (Seine et Marne), and a stable of race horses at Chantilly. Was awarded the knighthood of the Order of Saint Vladimir and the Grand Cross of the Order of Christ of Portugal. His daughter was married to Prince de Faucigny-Lucinge.

ERB, BARON FERDINAND VON RUDTORF (1833–1904). Received the title of nobility in 1887. From 1896 to 1904 was Section Head in the Ministry of the Interior in Vienna.

EREV ROSH HASHANAH (Hebrew: New Year's Eve). In his original manuscript Herzl transliterated these words, in accordance with the so-called "Askenazi" pronunciation then prevalent among the German and other Central-European Jews, and the German orthography, *Erew Rausch Haschonoh*.

ERITREA. A coastal area in the east horn of Africa, on the shores of the Red Sea, of an estimated 47,900 square miles. Following two decades of gradual penetration, the Italians declared Eritrea their colony in 1890. Their attempt to establish a protectorate over neighboring Ethiopia resulted in their disastrous defeat at Adawa in 1896 which checked their further expansion for four decades. Eritrea itself remained an Italian colony until 1941, when it was occupied by the British. In 1952 it was united with

Ethiopia. The number of Jews in Eritrea throughout these decades never exceeded a few hundred.

ERNST, DR. LUDWIG (1829–1911). Austrian Jewish physician. Author of many medical writings, e.g. *Der Hausarzt* (1888: The Family Doctor); *Die Selbst-hilfe* (1887–1903: Self-Help, a medical "how to"); etc. His polemical book against Herzl's *Judenstaat* was published in Vienna in 1896 under the title *Kein Judenstadt, sondern Gewissensfreiheit* (No Jewish State, but Freedom of Conscience).

ERTER. Pseudonym of Dr. Wilhelm Goldbaum (q.v.).

ESKI BABA. See Babaeski.

ESKI SERAI. A palace of the Sultan, located in the old part of Constantinople overlooking the Marmara Sea.

ESTERHAZY, MAJOR COUNT MARIE CHARLES FERDINAND WAL SIN (pseudonym Comte de Voilemont; 1847–1923). French army officer. Became commander in the regular army in 1892. In 1894 Capt. Alfred Dreyfus (q.v.) was condemned as a spy for Germany as a result of Esterhazy's forgeries. In 1897 he was tried by a court-martial but was acquitted. Public indignation became so strong that he had to leave France. He settled in England where he eked out a living by working as a translator and writing occasional articles.

ETRETAT. French seaside resort, on the English channel, 15 miles north of Le Havre.

EUGEN, ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA (1863– ? ). Commanded since 1900 the 14th division of the Austrian army at Innsbruck. In 1908 became inspector general and commander-in-chief for the Tirol and Vorarlberg provinces of Austria. Following the First World War he retired to Switzerland.

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EULENBURG, COUNT AUGUST ZU (1838–1921). Prussian diplomat and court official. In 1890 became *Oberhof und Hausmarschall* (chief court and house marshal) to Kaiser Wilhelm II.

EULENBURG, PRINCE PHILIPP OF EULENBURG AND HERTEFELD (1847–1921). German diplomatist and friend of Kaiser Wilhelm II (q.v.). He was German Ambassador at Vienna from 1894 to 1902, and since he himself was a poet and writer, had friendly relations with Viennese authors. In 1900 he was raised to the rank of prince and made a hereditary member of the German House of Lords. He retired from public life in 1909 as a result of a press attack charging him with immorality.

EUROPEAN POST OFFICES. See French mail.

EVANS-GORDON, MAJOR WILLIAM EDEN (1857–1913). British politician, member of Parliament. Was the initiator and member of the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration, 1902, before which Herzl testified. Author of *The Alien Immigrant* (1903).

EXPOSITION. The reference is to the Paris exposition of 1900.

EXTRAPOST. Viennese Monday-paper, appeared from 1882 to 1921. Its publisher was Singer, and from 1890 Ferdinand Gross; its editor Emanuel Gerber, and from 1890 Julius Leo Wallner. It was a Jewish paper, and published repeatedly radical articles.

EYDTKUHNEN. Small town in the Gumbinnen district of Prussia, Germany, near the (former) Russian border.

EYSSLER, DR. RUDOLPH. Austrian journalist. Editor of the Viennese *Lustige Blätter*.

EYÜP. A quarter in Constantinople located on a hill just northwest of the old city walls overlooking the Golden Horn. It has a beautiful old mosque.

## THE COMPLETE DIARIES OF THEODOR HERZL 1711

EZEKIEL, MOSES JACOB (1844–1917.) American Jewish sculptor, participated in the Civil War, and from 1874 to his death lived in Rome. Several of his works deal with Biblical topics.

F. O.—Foreign Office (of Great Britain).

FABIUS CUNCTATOR. Quintus Fabius Maximus, Roman statesman and soldier, lived in the third century B.C. (died in 203 B.C.). He was surnamed *Cunctator*, “the delayer,” from his cautious tactics in the war against Hannibal.

FAIK BEY. Turkish civil servant. Private secretary to Memduh Pasha (q.v.).

FAMILY COUNCIL. This term, referring to a family council of the Rothschilds, appears the first time in the entry of June 7, 1895, in the Diaries. It is repeated frequently in subsequent entries. Herzl planned to read his projected solution of the Jewish problem to the Rothschild family council.

FANTASIA. Turkish-Arabic (originally Italian) word meaning ostentation, display, and in particular a group performance of horsemanship which was imitated by the early Jewish settlers and watchmen in Palestine.

FARBSTEIN, DR. DAVID ZVI (1868–1953). Born in Warsaw; studied in Switzerland, where he became a Swiss citizen and practiced law in Zurich. A leader in the Swiss Social Democratic Party, he was elected to the Swiss National Assembly. At the First Zionist Congress, he delivered a detailed report on the economic basis of the Jewish problem. He left the Zionist movement after Herzl's death. Author of *Das Recht der unfreien und freien*

*Arbeiter nach jüdisch-talmudischem Recht* (1896; The Rights of the Slave and of Free Labor according to Jewish-Talmudic Law); *Der Zionismus und die Judenfrage—oekonomisch und ethisch* (1898; Zionism and the Jewish Question—An Economic and Ethical View).

FARQUHAR, GILBERT (1850–1920). English actor. Was the younger son of Sir Minto Farquhar and brother of Lord Farquhar, but he himself was not a Lord as Herzl mistakenly states.

FASHODA INCIDENT. The Sudanese town Fashoda (400 miles south of Khartoum, founded in 1867 by the Egyptian government) was occupied in July 1898 by a French force, but was later claimed for Egypt by the British. The French retired and the town was occupied by Sudanese troops. The British government changed its name to Kodok.

FEILBOGEN, SIEGMUND (1858–1921). Austrian jurist and university professor. Received his education at the Vienna University, his Dr. jur. in 1880 and Ph.D. in 1882. In 1895 became "Privatdozent" at the Law Faculty of the Vienna University and in 1898 was appointed Professor at the Export Academy of the Commercial Museum. He published several studies dealing with problems of economic theory.

FEILITZSCH, COUNT MAX (1834–1913). Bavarian statesman. Was minister of the interior, 1881–1907. He was an outstanding administrator, and was influential in the German *Reich* as well as in his capacity of delegate to the *Bundesrat*.

FEINBERG. French Jew in the employ of Baron Hirsch (q.v.).

FELDMAN, WILHELM (1868–1919). Author and historian. Born in Poland, fought for the assimilation of the Jews of Poland. Edited several journals, among them *Krytyka* (1901–1914).

regarded as the best Polish paper of his time. Born as a Jew, he converted to Christianity.

FELLAHS OR FELLAHIN. Arab, and especially Egyptian, peasants who in Herzl's days were often day-laborers or tenant-farmers ruthlessly exploited by their landlords.

FERDINAND I (full name: Maximilian Karl Leopold Maria, 1861–1948), second son of Prince August of Saxe-Coburg, was offered in 1886 the vacant throne of Bulgaria, took the oath to the constitution and the title of prince in 1887. In 1908 he declared the full independence of Bulgaria from Turkey and assumed the title of king or czar. In 1918 he abdicated in favor of his son, Prince Boris.

FERID PASHA, MEHMET (Vlora; 1851–1914). Turkish statesman. Scion of an old Turkish family which lived in Albania for 400 years. Was a member of the Council of State from 1884–1898. Was appointed governor of Konya (1898–1902), and Grand Vizier (1902–1908). During the constitutional regime was nominated Senator and for a short period Minister of the Interior (1909) and President of Senate (1912). After the 1913 coup d'état he left Turkey and spent his last months in Egypt and Italy.

FERRARA. City in Italy, capital of Ferrara Province, 57 miles southwest of Venice.

FEUILLETON, a French term, designating the literary section of a newspaper, was widely used in Europe. The *feuilleton* usually appeared on the lower half of the first page and contained essays, literary criticism, or fiction. Herzl became *feuilleton* editor of the *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung* in 1887, soon thereafter began to contribute *feuilletons* to the *Neue Freie Presse*, and, after his term as Paris correspondent of the *Presse*, became its *feuilleton* editor in 1895. A collection of his *feuilletons* was

published in two volumes in Berlin in 1903 (I. Singer & Co. Verlag, pp. 349, 295).

FINANCIAL NEWS. London daily paper, founded 1884. In 1888 it was incorporated into the *Financial Times*.

FIRMAN. Turkish imperial decree.

FIRTH OF FORTH. An estuary of the North Sea in Scotland, spanned by the famous Forth Bridge.

FIUME. Town and seaport in Hungary (today in Yugoslavia, called Rijeka), 40 miles south-east of Trieste (q.v.).

FLAMMARION, CAMILLE (1842–1925). French astronomer and popular writer on astronomical subjects. His first published book was *La pluralité des mondes habités* (The Plurality of Inhabited Worlds, 1862). After writing several additional successful books, he founded *L'Astronomie*, a popular astronomical monthly in 1882. In 1887 he founded the *Société Astronomique de France*. Several of his popular astronomical books were translated into English.

FLAVIUS, JOSEPHUS (original name Yosef ben Matityahu Hakohen, about 37–100). Jewish historian. Of priestly birth, closely related to the Hasmonians, he was entrusted with the defense of Jotapata in the Galilee, but surrendered to Vespasian in 67. As a Roman captive he accompanied Titus to Jerusalem and was present in the Roman camp when the city fell, in 70. Taken to Rome, was set free and adopted the Flavian family name. The historical works of Josephus (*The War of the Jews*; *The Antiquities of the Jews*), his autobiography and his polemic work *Against Apion*, all written in Greek, are extremely important sources for the history of the Jews in the period from the end of the Biblical period to the fall of Jerusalem.

FLEISSIG. Rabbi in Vienna.

FLOQUET, CHARLES ERNEST (1826–1896). Prominent French politician, was repeatedly President of the Chamber of Deputies, and became in 1893 a member of the Senate.

FLORIDSDORF. Village in Lower Austria; one of Vienna's northern suburbs.

FLORIN. See Guilder.

FLUSHING (Dutch Vlissingen). Seaside resort town in the Netherlands.

FOLKESTONE. Municipal borough, popular resort and fishing center in Kent, England, on the Strait of Dover, 7 miles west-southwest of Dover and 70 miles south-east of London.

FRANCIS FERDINAND ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA (1863–1914). Nephew, and after 1896 heir, of Franz Josef (q.v.) to the throne of Austria-Hungary. Contracted morganatic marriage with Countess Sophie Chotek (q.v.) in 1900. His assassination in 1914 in Sarajevo by a Bosnian terrorist triggered the First World War.

FRANCISCANS OF TIBERIAS. Some ten miles north of Tiberias, on the shore of the Sea of Galilee is located the Franciscan hospice of at-Tabigha adjoining the ruins of Capernaum of New Testament fame. The site was purchased by the Franciscans from the Turkish government in 1894.

FRANCKEL, LEO. See Frankel, Leo.

FRANKEL, LEO (1844–1896). Hungarian-French Jewish politician, born in Pest, Hungary. Was at first a jewelry worker, immigrated to France, was sentenced to two months imprisonment for

participating in the *Internationale*. In 1871 was elected deputy of the 13th District to the Paris *Commune*, became a member of the Commissions of Work and of Finances, of the Committee of Public Health and of the Executive Committee. He signed the Manifesto of the Minority. Following the downfall of the communalist movement, he fled to London and was sentenced to death *in absentia*. In 1876 returned to Hungary where he was imprisoned from 1882 to 1884. Thereafter he established himself in Vienna, and in 1889 returned to France, and died in Paris. He contributed to French and foreign socialist journals.

FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG. Important daily paper published in Frankfurt on the Main, Germany. See also *Berliner Tageblatt*.

FRANZ JOSEF I (1830–1916). Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary. He became emperor in 1848.

FRANZENBAD. Well-known resort town and spa in Bohemia, Austria, with 12 mineral springs.

FRANZENSFESTE. A fort in Southern Tirol. In Herzl's days belonged to Austria; since 1919—to Italy.

FREDERICK III (1831–1888), emperor (Kaiser) of Germany, who died three months after he was crowned, father of Wilhelm II.

FREI, LUDWIG. See Frey, Ludwig.

FREIBERG, RITTER RUDOLF VON (1843–1902). Austrian journalist, court councillor. In the beginning of his career worked for the *Reichsratskorrespondenz*, later became official of the Prime Minister's office. He advanced to the position of a ministerial councillor and was created a knight (*Ritter*). Under Badeni (q.v.) he became the head of the prime minister's office; but upon Badeni's fall he resigned.

FREIE OSMANISCHE POST. German-language journal published in Constantinople from 1890. In 1898 its name changed to *Wien und Konstantinopel-Freie Post*. Its aim was to supply all types of information about the Orient with special emphasis on economic news. Its publisher and editor was Dionys Rosenfeld.

FREIES BLATT ZUR ABWEHR DES ANTISEMITISMUS (Free Paper for Defense Against Anti-Semitism). Viennese journal edited by Baron Leitenberger (q.v.), published by Zenker, later by Haffner. It was published three times a month from 1892 to 1897. Last issue May 10, 1897.

FREMDENBLOTT. Viennese daily paper.

FRENCH MAIL. In the lands of the Ottoman Empire several European powers (e.g. France, Germany, Austria) maintained their own mail services with post offices of their own.

FRENCH PAYMENTS IN 1871. The reference is to the indemnity of five billion francs France had to pay to Prussia after her defeat in the Franco-Prussian war (1870–1871).

FRESKVILLE. English solicitor.

FREY, DR. LUDWIG (1861–1937). Austrian physician. Chief medical councillor. Was a well-known physician in Vienna, active in the field of medical-social work.

FREYCINET, CHARLES LOUIS DE SAULCES DE (1828–1923). French statesman, senator, minister and premier, member of the French Academy. His two-volume autobiography, *Mes souvenirs*, was published in 1911–13.

FRIEBEIS, JOHANN (1855–1923). Austrian official. Was *Regierungskommissär* (governmental commissar) of the city of Vienna in 1895–96.

FRIEDEMANN, DR. ADOLF (1871-1932). German Jewish Zionist and author. Went with Herzl to Egypt in 1902; was member of the Greater Actions Committee and of the board of the J.C.T., 1902-1920. Published several volumes on Palestine and Zionism, including a biography of Herzl and of Wolffsohn (q.v.) Died in Amsterdam.

FRIEDJUNG, HEINRICH DR. (1851-1920) was an Austrian Jewish historian who edited in the 1880's the *Deutsche Wochenschrift* in which young Herzl's short story "Naphtalin" was published. Friedjung was a supporter of the Greater Germany idea (the unification of all German-speaking lands). Later, as editor of the *Deutsche Zeitung*, he aroused the hostility of the National-Germans of Austria. He was the author of *Der Kampf um die Vorherrschaft in Deutschland 1859-1866* (The Fight for Hegemony in Germany 1859-1866).

FRIEDLAND. A Jewish student in Moscow.

FRIEDMANN, DAVID MOSES (1827-1903). Hassidic rabbi of Czortkow reputed to be a miracle working saint.

FRIEDMANN, OTTO (1860-1901). Lecturer, later professor, of law at the University of Vienna, and from 1900 on at the University of Prague.

FRIEDRICH, GRAND DUKE OF BADEN (1826-1907), served first as regent in place of his insane brother, then, from 1856, ruled in his own right. His wife was the daughter of Wilhelm I of Prussia and the aunt of Wilhelm II. At the establishment of the German Empire at Versailles in 1871, Frederick made the official proclamation of Wilhelm I as Kaiser. The Grand Duke was the most democratic and liberal prince in Germany, and following his meeting with Herzl he became a staunch supporter of Zionism and a great admirer of Herzl.

FRIEDRICHSRUH. The residence of Chancellor Bismarck (q.v.).

FRIES, VON. Full name Alfred, Baron von Fries-Skene (1870-1946). Austrian statesman. From 1909 section-head in the Ministry of the Interior. From 1913 to 1915 provincial president of Kärnten; from 1915 to 1918 governor of Trieste.

FUAD PASHA (1835-1931). Turkish soldier. Became brigadier-general in 1872. Served as commander-in-chief of the Danubian Armies in the Turco-Russian War (1877-78), became famous as the hero of Elena, and was made a marshal. Was appointed aide-de-camp of Sultan Abdul Hamid II (q.v.), and was sent as an extraordinary ambassador to the Russian court. He was opposed to the Sultan's autocratic regime, was accused of having planned his assassination, and was sentenced to death. The Sultan commuted the death sentence to banishment to Damascus (1902). Following the restoration of the Constitution, he returned to Constantinople and was elected to the Senate (1908). During the Balkan War (1912) he led the defense of Constantinople against the Bulgars.

FULLER, LOIE (1869-1928). American dancer and actress. Had great success in Paris at the Folies-Bergère, in 1892, with her famous serpentine dance. In 1914 she appeared at the Châtelet with the school she had formed.

FÜRTH, MARTIN. Secretary to Baron Hirsch (q.v.) and later to Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria (q.v.). Prior to assuming the latter position he converted to Catholicism.

GABEL, HEINRICH (1873-1910). Austrian (Galician) Jewish lawyer, Zionist leader. Received his Dr. Jur. in Lvov and worked there as a lawyer from 1892. In 1907 was elected a member of the

Austrian *Reichsrat*. He was a convinced Zionist, fought for the participation of Galician Jews in Austrian public life as a national organism. Was president of the Jewish National Organization, and member of the Greater Actions Committee of the Zionist Organization.

GALART, M. DE. One of the French contacts of Herzl.

GALATA. A quarter of Constantinople (today Istanbul), on the European shores of the Bosphorus, northeast of the Golden Horn.

GALATZ (Galati). A town in Rumania along the lower reaches of the Danube, 90 miles from the Black Sea, a chief port of Rumania.

GALIB. See Galip.

GALICIA. In Herzl's days an Austrian crownland, to the north-east of the Carpathian Mountains. After World War I, it was joined to Poland, and after World War II it was divided between Poland and the U.S.S.R. A considerable percentage of Galicia's population until World War II was Jewish.

GALILEE. The hilly northern district of Palestine (today Israel), bounded by the Mediterranean in the west, Lebanon in the north, Syria in the east and the Yezreel Valley (Emek) in the south.

GALIP PASHA, MEHMED (1861-?). Turkish court official. Entered the foreign service in 1877. Was secretary of the Turkish Legation in Belgrade. Became Assistant Master of Ceremonies at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1881, and in the following year was appointed Master of Ceremonies by command of the Sultan. In 1906 he became Interpreter at the Imperial Chancery of State and Minister of Ceremonies. Served in these posts until the restoration of the Constitution (1908).

GAM ZU LETAUVO! Hebrew expression meaning "may this too be for the good!"

GAMALAH. Fraternity of Jewish students at the University of Vienna, founded by Sigmund Werner, Markus Ernst, and others.

GAMBETTA, LEON MICHEL (1838-1882). French lawyer, statesman and orator, one of the founders of the Third Republic, president of the Chamber of Deputies (1879), premier (1881). Of Genoese extraction.

GANS-LUDASSY, DR. JULIUS VON (1858-1922). Viennese Jewish journalist, poet and author, was editor of the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* (1885), the *Fremdenblatt* (1890), the *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung* (1894), and the *Neue Freie Presse* (1902).

GANZ, DR. HUGO (1862-1922). Austrian Jewish writer; an editor of the *Neue Freie Presse* in the fields of politics, literature, and cultural history.

GARIBALDI, GIUSEPPE (1807-1882). Italian patriot. In the 1859 war he led irregulars against Austria and in 1860 his famous Red-shirts captured Sicily and Naples from the Bourbons. In 1870 he fought for the French against Prussia. In Italian politics he was always in opposition.

GARSTIN, SIR WILLIAM EDMUND, G.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1849-1925). English engineer. Inspector General of Irrigation in Egypt; and Under-Secretary of State for Public Works in Egypt, 1892; Adviser to the Ministry of Public Works in Egypt 1904. Since 1907 British Government Director of the Suez Canal Company.

GARTWICH. See Hartwig, Nikolas de.

GASTER, MOSES (1856-1939). *Hakham* (Chief Rabbi) of the Sephardi communities of England from 1887 to 1918, outstanding folklorist, communal leader, pre-Herzlian member of the *Hovevei*

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Zion and active Zionist during and following Herzl's leadership. He played an important part in the negotiations for the Balfour Declaration.

GASTYNE. See Garstin.

GAULOIS. See Meyer, Arthur.

GAUTSCH, BARON PAUL GAUTSCH OF FRANKENTHURN (1851-1918). Austrian statesman. In 1874 entered into the service of the Ministry of Education; 1881 became director of the Austrian Military Academy and soon thereafter director of the Oriental Academy. From 1879 to 1893 and again in 1895-96, was Prime Minister of Austria. In 1895 became member of the Upper House of the Austrian parliament, and in 1905-06 again Prime Minister.

GAZETA LWOWSKA. Polish-language daily paper published in Lemberg, Austria (today Lvov, Poland).

GEISLINGEN. German city in Württemberg-Baden, 18 miles north-north-west of Ulm.

GELBHAUS, SIGMUND JOSUA SAMUEL (1850-1928). Austrian rabbi. Was rabbi in Karlsstadt, Nordhausen, Prague and lastly in Vienna, where he also taught as a lecturer at the *Beth-Hamidrash*. He wrote studies on Spinoza and the Kabbala, on Islam and Judaism, on Aramaic sources, religious trends, apologetics, etc.

GENNESARET, LAKE OF, or Sea of Galilee, or Lake Tiberias, in Hebrew *Yam Kinneret*, large sweet water lake in Israel.

GENOA, GRAND DUKE AND DUCHESS OF. Tomaso, Grand Duke of Genoa (1854-1930), and his wife Isabella di Baviera (1863-1924).

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GEORGE, HENRY (1839-1897). American economist, developed the theory of "single tax" in his book *Progress and Poverty* (1879). His proposal was "to abolish all taxation save that upon land values," and to base upon this system far-reaching social reforms.

GEORGE, PRINCE OF PRUSSIA (1826-1902). Full name: Friedrich Wilhelm Georg Ernst, Prince of Prussia. Spent most of his life on travels or along the Rhine working on literary projects. Under the pen-name of Georg Conrad he wrote historical plays (published in four vols. in 1870), diaries, etc.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA. Territory between Lake Tanganyika and the Indian Ocean, placed under the protection of the German Government in 1895, proclaimed a German colony in 1897. By the outbreak of the First World War the colony comprised an area of some 380,000 square miles. After the war most of the territory was mandated to Great Britain.

GERMAN SETTLEMENTS IN PALESTINE. Members of the Württemberg Templar society (a religious society teaching the need for establishing a "spiritual temple," hence the name Templers) began to settle in Palestine in 1868. They established first the agricultural settlements of Sarona and Wilhelma near Jaffa, others near Haifa and Beirut, and in 1878 also a quarter in Jerusalem. All these settlements and urban quarters continued to develop and flourish until the internment of their members (many of whom became Nazi sympathizers) by the British Mandatory Government of Palestine in the Second World War and their subsequent liquidation.

GERSTENBERGK, JENNY VON. German author. The full title of her book mentioned in the *Diaries* is *Ottolie von Goethe und ihre Söhne Walter und Wolf in Briefen und persönlichen Erinnerungen* (Ottolie von Goethe and Her Sons Walter and Wolf in Letters and Personal Reminiscences). It was published by I. G. Cotta Nachfolger, Stuttgart, 1901 (VIII, 123 pp.).

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GESTOR. Legal term in the Roman law, meaning manager, representative, chargé d'affaires. See *Negotiorum gestio*.

GHALIB BEY. See Galip Pasha, Mehmed.

GHAZI OSMAN PASHA (1832–1900). Turkish soldier. Graduated from the Turkish Military Academy. Served in the Crimean War (1853–56) as a staff officer and took part in suppressing revolts in Crete (1866–69) and in Yemen (1870–74). Became Brigadier General (1874) and General (1875). In the Turco-Serbian War he won the Zaitchar victory (1876) and was promoted to Marshal. Was Commander of the Turkish Army in the Turco-Russian War (1877–78) and distinguished himself by his heroic defense of Plevne (Pleven) against Russian attacks. Was forced to surrender and went to St. Petersburg as a prisoner of war but Czar Alexander II pardoned him. After peace was concluded, Sultan Abdul Hamid (q.v.) honored him with the title of Ghazi (victorious) and appointed him Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial guard, Minister of War (1878–1885) and Grand Marshal of the Sultan's household.

GHETTO. Play by Herzl. See *New Ghetto, The*.

GHEZIREH. Island in the Nile, in Cairo, with sport facilities, tennis courts, etc.

GIBBOR-HAYIL. The operetta, *Der Gibbor Hayil* (The Great Hero), subtitled "or the Vow of the Princess," in 4 acts, was written by Sigmund Feinman and had its premier performance in New York in September, 1895.

GIOLITTI, GIOVANNI (1841–1928). Italian statesman and politician. Became councillor of state and deputy in 1882, minister of the treasury, 1889–90. Prime Minister 1892–93. In 1895 fled to Charlottenburg, returned to Italy and resumed his political career in 1897. Became minister of the interior, 1901–03; presi-

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dent of the council of ministers, 1903–14 (with brief interruptions).

GIOUR. Turkish word meaning infidel, and especially Christian.

GIRARDI, ALEXANDER (1850–1918). Austrian actor, son of an Italian immigrant. Was member of the *Theater an der Wien* 1874–1896; of the *Carltheater* 1896–97; of the *Wiener Deutsches Volkstheater* 1898–1900; then, after a period of guest appearances in Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg and Dresden, of the Viennese *Burgtheater* 1918.

GLADSTONE, WILLIAM EWART (1809–1898). British statesman and author, was Prime Minister from 1868 to 1873, from 1880 to 1885, and from 1886 to 1894.

GLANUSK, 2ND BARON, JOSEPH HENRY RUSSELL BAILEY (1864–1928). English soldier. Joined the Grenadier Guards in 1885; received the Distinguished Service Order in 1900; commanded the Guards Depot, Caterham, 1901–03; the 3rd Battery S.W.B., 1905–10; Brecknockshire Batt., 1911–13; London Command Depot since 1916.

GLASER, EDUARD (1855–1908). Bohemian Jewish explorer, travelled all over the Near East, made four journeys to Yemen between 1883 and 1894, discovered many inscriptions, archeological remains and ancient Arabic manuscripts. The reference in the February 4, 1898, entry in the *Diaries* is to an article published by Glaser late in 1897 in the *Berliner Tageblatt*. In it Glaser stated that Zionism was a British attempt at dismembering Turkey and establishing a buffer state for the protection of the overland route to India. Cf. *Die Welt*, 1898, no. 1, p. 1.

GLEICHEN-RUSSWURM, BARON CARL ALEXANDER VON (1865–1947). German author, great-grandson of Friedrich Schiller (q.v.). Wrote a biography of Schiller (1914) and a number of studies,

e.g. *Schiller als ästhetischer Erzieher* (1905: Schiller as an Aesthetical Educator); *Geschichte der Europäischen Geselligkeit* (1911–22, 6 vols.: History of European Sociability); *Reichtum* (1923: Richness). Also wrote several plays. Together with Fr. Wencker he edited a two-volume history of the culture and mores of all times and peoples (*Kultur-und Sittengeschichte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1929–31).

GLIKIN, MOSES (1874–?). Russian Zionist. Went to Palestine in 1892, worked as an agricultural day-laborer for two years in Ein Zetim, returned to Moscow in 1894 to receive legal exemption from service in the army. In 1899 went to Germany to study at the university of Leipzig, and participated in the establishment of the “Democratic Fraction” in the Zionist movement. In 1908 settled in Palestine, where he managed the Migdal farm on the shores of Lake Genesaret (q.v.) from 1909 to 1934, and where he still lived in 1960.

GLION. Swiss village near Montreux on the shores of Lake Geneva.

GLOGAU, DR. HEINRICH (1855–?). Austrian journalist. Editor of the *Neue Freie Presse* in charge of the economic section, and correspondent of German financial papers. Subsequently director of the Press Bureau of the Austrian government in Vienna.

GMUNDEN. Austrian resort town with 12,000 inhabitants (in 1950).

GOBELINS. An avenue (*Avenue des Gobelins*) in the 5th and 13th districts of Paris.

GOETHE, JOHANN WOLFGANG VON (1749–1832). German poet, novelist, playwright and scientist.

GOLDBAUM, DR. WILHELM (1843–1912). Viennese Jewish journalist and author, served first (1869) in the editorial offices of the *Posener Zeitung*, then (1872) became feuilleton editor of the

*Neue Freie Presse* in Vienna. He published several volumes of essays and literary studies. He became a fervent supporter of Herzl and contributed weekly articles to *Die Welt* under the pen-names Spectator and Erter.

GOLDBERGER, LUDWIG MAX (1848–1913). Privy Councillor of Commerce, a German Jewish economist, played an important role in the economic life of Germany in the 1890's and 1900's. In 1892 he became chairman of the Association of Berlin Merchants and Industrialists; in 1896 organized the Berlin Trade Exhibition, and was co-founder of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce. He took an active part in Jewish community affairs as well.

GOLDEN HORN is the horn-shaped bay cutting from the Bosphorus (q.v.) into Istanbul; one of the famous beauty spots in Europe.

GOLDMANN, DR. PAUL. German Jewish journalist. Began his career in Vienna, later became Paris correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, then moved to Berlin. Was a colleague of Herzl in covering the proceedings at the Palais Bourbon (q.v.).

GOLDMARK, KARL (1830–1915). Jewish composer, born in Hungary, lived in Vienna. His musical works include several operas, of which *The Queen of Sheba* (1870) was the most successful. He also composed a number of symphonies, overtures, etc.

GOLDREICH, SAMUEL (1861–1921). South African Jewish public and communal worker. President of the South African Zionist Federation. Received the right from Lord Milner (the High Commissioner for South Africa) to issue entrance-visas to Jews who had to leave the Boer States during the Boer war and wished to return after the war. Committed suicide in 1921.

GOLDSCHMIDT. Individual whom Herzl contemplated for the position of a secretary in the Labor Exchange of the future Society of Jews.

GOLDSCHMIED, DR. LEOPOLD (1876–1935). Rabbi in Mieslitz, Austria; later in Posen (Poznan).

GOLDSMID, COL. ALBERT EDWARD WILLIAMSON (1846–1904). Son of a converted Jew who brought him up as a Christian. After his father's death, young Goldsmid discovered that he was of Jewish origin, and at the age of 24 he embraced Judaism. In 1892–93 he went to Baron Hirsch's Jewish colonies in Argentina, ostensibly to supervise them, but in actuality in order to imbue them with the spirit of Jewish nationalism. In 1894 he was appointed colonel-in-command of the Welsh regimental district at Cardiff. In the following year he formed the "Jewish Lads Brigade." He was a leader of the British *Hovevei Zion* whom he organized in a military style.

GOLTZ, COLMAR FREIHERR VON DER (1843–1916). German soldier. Born in East Prussia, became attached to the General Staff of the Prussian army in 1868, and teacher of military history at the Prussian Military Academy in 1878. From 1883 to 1895 was given leave to enable him to serve as adjutant to Sultan Abdul Hamid II (q.v.) and head of the Turkish military educational system. Before his return to Germany was given the rank of Field Marshal in the Turkish army. In 1898 was appointed Royal Prussian inspector general of the Engineering and Pioneers Corps and of the fortifications. In 1911 attained the rank of a Field Marshal General. In 1909–10 he received another leave of absence and went back to Turkey to reorganize the Turkish army. In 1914 became Governor General of Belgium, and in November of the same year he was detailed to the Turkish Army Headquarters as adjutant to the Sultan. In April 1915 became commander-in-chief of the First Turkish Army. In addition to German decorations, he received the title Pasha from the Sultan. He died in Baghdad.

GOLUCHOWSKI, COUNT AGENOR VON (1849–1921). Austrian statesman, was foreign minister of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire from 1895 to 1906.

GOMPERZ, THEODOR (1832–1912). Austrian Jewish classical philologist and philosopher, taught at the Vienna University from 1873, and became in 1901 a member of the Upper House in the Austrian Parliament. He continued to voice his opposition to Zionism in occasional articles.

GORDON. See Evans-Gordon, Major W. E.

GOREMIKIN, IVAN LONGINOVICH (1839–1917). Russian statesman. Was minister of the interior from 1896 to 1899.

GORST, SIR JOHN ELDON (1835–1916). English legislator. Civil commissioner of Waikato, New Zealand 1861–63; member of parliament 1866–68, 1875–92, 1892–1906; solicitor general 1885; Undersecretary of State for India 1886–91; financial secretary of the Treasury 1891–92; rector of Glasgow University 1893–94; vice-president of the committee of the Council on Education 1895–1902. In 1903 was British official in Egypt.

GÖRZ (Italian Gorizia; Slovene Gorica). Town in Austria (today in the Italian province of Udine).

GOTTHEIL, GUSTAVE (1827–1903). American rabbi and author, born in Germany. In 1860 became rabbi of the Manchester Reform Congregation, and from 1873 to 1899 served as rabbi of Temple Emanu-El in New York. In 1886 he published the *Jewish Hymn Book*. He was one of the first Reform Rabbis to support Zionism. In 1898 he served as vice-President of the newly formed Federation of American Zionists.

GOTTHEIL, RICHARD JAMES HORATIO (1862–1936). Semitic scholar, son of Gustave Gottheil. In 1886 he became instructor of Syriac language and literature, in 1887 lecturer, and in 1892 Professor of Semitic languages, at Columbia University. In 1896 he became director of the Oriental Division of the New York Public Library. In 1920–21 served as Exchange Professor at the Uni-

versity of Strasbourg. In 1898 he was elected first president of the Federation of American Zionists. Was member of the Actions Committee of the World Zionist Organization. Wrote numerous scholarly studies in various fields of Semitics, and in 1914 published a volume, *Zionism*, the first comprehensive account of the subject in English.

GOY. Yiddish term (from the Hebrew), meaning Gentile.

GRABEN. Business street in the center of Vienna.

GRAF, JOSEF (1841-1908). Austrian Jewish journalist. From 1896-1908 publisher and editor of *Die Information*, a private information sheet for embassies, consulates, politicians and financiers owned by Baron Eisner von Eisenhof (q.v.).

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS, an international race for three-year-old running horses, established in 1863 and held annually in June at Longchamp, near Paris, for a purse of 100,000 francs.

GREAT-BECSKEREK (Hungarian Nagybecskerek). Town in southern Hungary, today Petrovgrad (Veliki Beckerek) in Yugoslavia.

GREATER ACTIONS COMMITTEE. See Actions Committee.

GREENBERG, LEOPOLD JACOB (1861-1931). English Jew. In his youth had no interest in Jewish affairs, but, following Herzl's appearance, was attracted by political Zionism and became an important member of the team which helped Herzl in his political work in England and Egypt. He served as Herzl's agent in his negotiations in both countries from 1902 to 1903. In 1903-05 conducted negotiations with the British government concerning Uganda (q.v.). From 1905 to 1907 was a member of the Zionist Executive. Subsequently he had an important part in the efforts which led to the issuance of the Balfour Declaration

(1917). In 1896 he founded the *Jewish Year Book*, and from 1907 edited the London *Jewish Chronicle* (q.v.).

GREGORY, BULGARIAN ARCHBISHOP (1828-1898). His full civilian name was Gregory Nemtsov. Born in the Bessarabian village of Soroka to Bulgarian emigrant parents, he went in 1848 to Sveta Gora (Athos) to the Hilendari monastery and was ordained Friar. In 1863 he graduated from the theological school on the island of Chalki near Constantinople. Took active part in the struggle for church independence. In 1872 was elected Archbishop of Dorostol and Tshervena. When Bulgaria gained independence from Turkey (in 1878), Gregory became President of the Holy Synod and thereby the head of the administration of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, since its titular president, the Bulgarian Exarch Joseph, had at that time his seat in Constantinople. Archbishop Gregory retained his leading position until his death.

GRETEL. A comedy by Herzl in four acts, written in 1899, completed in October 1900. Originally he intended to call it *The Sinful Mother*. It is the story of a mother who has fallen into immoral ways, has been reawakened to a sense of duty by her sick child, and commits suicide for fear that her husband will deprive her of the child. It was performed at the Viennese Raimund Theater in 1900.

GRILLPARZER, FRANZ (1791-1872). Famous Austrian dramatist, whose plays, mostly tragedies, won him the reputation of being heir and continuator of the great German classical tradition. His *Der Traum, ein Leben* (1834), a dream play, has often been called the Austrian *Faust*.

GROPPLER, MME. L., was the wife of Henryk Groppler, diplomatic agent of the Polish National Government-in-Exile. They settled in Constantinople in 1863.

GROSS, WILHELM (Ze'ev; 1857-1928). Jewish merchant, born in Tokaj, Hungary. Moved to Vienna where he founded and managed the commercial firm Jakob Schreiber & Co. In 1888 settled in Jerusalem where he founded the first Jewish export-import business. In 1889 moved to Jaffa where he opened a branch. When he learned of Herzl's work he wrote to him several times, encouraging and supporting him. Participated in the First Congress as a delegate of the Palestinian Jews. It was due to his suggestion that Herzl was invited to stay in the Marx house (q.v.) in Jerusalem in 1898.

GRUND. Russian baptized Jew; an anti-Semite; editor of a paper in Moscow.

GRÜNFELD, DR. JOSEF (?-1910). Austrian Jewish university lecturer, public worker and writer. President of the Union of Austrian Jews from 1886 to 1897. For many years member of executive committee of the Viennese Jewish community. From 1900 to 1907 chairman of the Viennese Jewish Students Aid Society. Wrote a history of the Jewish hospital in Vienna.

GRUSCHA, ANTON III JOSEPH (1820-1911). Austrian priest. Became titular bishop of Vienna in 1878; archbishop of Vienna from 1890 to 1911; cardinal in 1891.

GÜDEMANN, MORITZ (1835-1918). Became Chief Rabbi of the Viennese Jewish Community in 1890. Had great reputation as a rabbi and a scholar. His books on the history of education and culture among the Jews of Western Europe are first-class scholarly studies.

GUDENUS, COUNT LEOPOLD (1843-1913). Austrian statesman. Entered the Austrian diplomatic service and became secretary of the legations in Rome, Paris and St. Petersburg. From 1884 to 1894 was representative of the large estate owners in the diet of Lower Austria and in the *Reichsrat*. In 1893 became Province

Marshall of Lower Austria, in 1894 chief chamberlain of Stephanie, widow of the Crown Prince; in 1897 chief hunt master, and later imperial chamberlain. Was created a count in 1907.

GUESDE, JULES (1845-1922; real name: Mathieu Basil). French socialist, newspaper editor, in 1893 was elected to the Chamber of Deputies.

GUILDER, OR FLORIN. The monetary unit used in Austria in Herzl's day. It consisted of two *Kronen* (crowns) and its value was about half of a U.S. dollar.

GÜNTHER, PRINCE. See Schleswig-Holstein.

GÜNZBURG, BARON HORACE (1833-1909). Russian Jewish financier, became head of the banking house founded by his father. Was president of the I.C.A. Committee in St. Petersburg and made efforts to improve the conditions of the Russian Jews.

GUTMANN, DAVID. See Gutmann, Wilhelm.

GUTMANN, LUDWIG. See Gutmann, Wilhelm.

GUTMANN, WILHELM VON (1826-1895). Austrian Jewish industrialist. Born to poor circumstances, he began, with his brother David Gutmann (1834-1912), to deal in coal and participated in various businesses. He acquired partnerships in coal mines, sugar factories, etc., and became co-owner with Rothschild of the Witkowitz Iron Works. The two Gutmann brothers were knighted ("von") in 1878. Wilhelm Gutmann's son, Max (1857-1930) joined the firm in 1883, and developed the Witkowitz mining and iron industries and the coal mines of Orlau-Lazy. He was a member of the Upper House of the Austrian parliament, received two doctorates *honoris causa* in 1925, and was

president of the Industrial Club in Vienna and of the Austrian Industrialists' Association. David Gutmann's son, Dr. Ludwig G. (1857-1930), was present at the meeting Herzl describes in the *Diaries* (see entry of November 9, 1895).

GUTTENBERG, PÁL (1860-?). Hungarian Jewish educator. Studied in England, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. His major interest lay in the field of adult education. Among his writings is a volume *Iskolai Képek a jövő századból* (School Pictures from the Next Century), and a book *Dán parasztegyetemek* (Danish Peasants' Universities).

HA-AM, a Hebrew bi-weekly, published in Kolomea, Galicia, beginning with 1891. Its editor was David Isaiah Silberbush, and its publisher Arie Leib (Loebl) Taubes. The letter mentioned in the *Diaries* was written by Taubes on March 7, 1896; in it he spoke of the tremendous impression *The Jewish State* made on the Jews of Kolomea, and asked Herzl for information about the movement and for permission to publish the booklet in Yiddish.

HAAS, JACOB DE. See De Haas, Jacob.

HABRDA, BARON JOHANN (1846-1916). Austrian civil servant. Was chief of police of Vienna from 1897 to 1907.

HADJI. See Haji.

HAFFKINE, WALDEMAR (1860-1930). Polish Jewish bacteriologist. Studied in Odessa, became assistant in Geneva in 1888, and at the Pasteur Institute in Paris (1889) where he produced a serum for cholera and pest. In 1893 he was called to India to fight these two diseases. He stayed on, to work at the laboratory in Bombay

which later was called Haffkine Institute. In recognition of his services he was awarded the C.I.E. (Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire) and received numerous other prizes and distinctions. In 1920 he became a member of the central committee of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle*. He left one and a half million Swiss francs for the support of East European *Yeshivot*; this legacy became the Haffkine Foundation with headquarters in Lausanne.

HAGENAU. A novel by Herzl, completed in the summer of 1882. The hero of the novel is Count Robert Schenk von Hagenau, a scion of an ancient line fallen from power and a shy artist.

HAGIA SOPHIA (Saint Sophia). The most famous Byzantine church in Constantinople, originally built under the sponsorship of Emperor Justinian in 532-37. After the Turkish conquest of Constantinople in 1453 it was converted into a mosque. In 1935 it was converted into a museum.

HAHN, SAMUEL RITTER VON (1837-1897). Austrian Jewish banker. Director of the Imperial and Royal privileged Austrian *Länderbank*.

HAHN, SIGMUND (1844-1929). Austrian journalist. Became in 1875 editor of the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, was its night editor until 1907. In 1877 he founded the *Reichsratsalmanach*. Retired in 1919.

HAJI ALI BEY. Turkish government official. Was for many years first chamberlain of Sultan Abdul Hamid (q.v.). In 1902 received the rank of a vizier with the title Pasha.

HAJI MAHMUD EFFENDI. Turkish court official in charge of the Sultan's stables and equipage.

HAKHAM BASHI, the Turkish title of the Chief Rabbi of the Jewish *millet* (nation) in the Turkish Empire. See Halevi, Moses.

HALBAN, HEINRICH, EDLER VON (1845–1892). Original name: Blumenstock. Austrian Jewish author, civil servant and Zionist. Wrote studies in criminal law, worked as secretary in the office of the president of the Austrian ministerial council, 1870, and as ministerial secretary in the press department, 1873. Translated Polish poetry into German. Was knighted in 1892. Later became office-director in the bureau of the Austrian *Reichsrat*, 1897.

HALEVI. Herzl's code word for "loan." Distorted from Yiddish *halvo'e*, which in turn comes from the Hebrew *halva'ah*, meaning loan.

HALEVI, MOSES (1826–1910). Turkish rabbi. Was the acting Hakham Bashi (q.v.) of Turkey from 1874 to 1908.

HALEVY, JOSEPH (1827–1917). French Jewish Orientalist, taught at the *Alliance Israélite Universelle* (q.v.) schools in Turkey and Rumania. In 1868, the *Alliance* sent him to Abyssinia where he studied the Falashas, or Black Jews of Abyssinia. In 1869–70, he studied, for the French *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, Sabeian inscriptions in Yemen, disguised as a rabbi from Jerusalem. In 1879 was appointed professor of Ethiopic at the *École des Hautes Études* in Paris. He wrote numerous studies on Semitic philology, epigraphy, archaeology, and Biblical exegesis.

HALIL RIFAT PASHA (1827–1901). Turkish statesman. Entered government service as a clerk in 1844, rose through the ranks, and from 1876 to 1891 served as governor of various Turkish territories. In 1891 was appointed minister of the interior; from 1895 to 1901 was Grand Vizier. His death was attributed to his distress over the assassination of his son, Cavid Bey (q.v.).

HALLGARTEN, CHARLES L. (1838–1908). German Jewish merchant. President of the Society for the Study of the History of Jewish Art at Frankfurt a. M.

HALUKA. Hebrew term, meaning literally "distribution." The name of an institution of charity established in the 15th century. Its purpose was (and has remained to this day) to collect alms for the support of religious Jews who lived in Jerusalem and in the other three Holy Cities of Palestine (Safed, Tiberias and Hebron) to enable them to dedicate themselves to the study of the Talmud.

HA-MAGGID, founded in 1857, a religiously oriented Hebrew weekly paper, published until 1892 in Lyck, East Prussia, and thereafter was transferred to Cracow, Galicia. Jacob S. Fuchs was its editor. Nordau must have suggested that Herzl get in touch with the London representative of *Ha-maggid*.

HAMBURGER NACHRICHTEN. Daily paper published in Hamburg, Germany.

HAMMERSTEIN-LOXTEN, BARON HANS VON (1843–1905). German estate owner and politician. Was Royal Prussian minister of state for the interior from 1901 to 1905. Married Marie von Rabiell in 1872.

HANOTAUX, (ALBERT AUGUSTE) GABRIEL (1853–1944). French historian and statesman. Was councillor of the French Embassy in Constantinople in 1885; member of the Chamber of Deputies, 1886–89; Minister of Foreign Affairs 1894–95, 1896–98. His ambitions in Africa resulted in the Fashoda incident (q.v.) of July 1898.

HARDEN, MAXIMILIAN (real surname: Witkowski; 1861–1927). German Jewish journalist, founded, in 1892, *Die Zukunft* (Future), a weekly, in which he often supported highly un-

popular causes. He was several times tried for libel, *lèse majesté* and similar offenses, and twice sentenced to imprisonment. After the entry of the United States in World War I, he emphasized the idealistic motives of America and castigated Germany.

HARROW. Town in England, in Middlesex. 12 miles north-west of London. Famous for the Harrow School located in it.

HARTE, BRET (1836–1902). American writer of fiction and poet, described in his novels the life of California in the mid-19th century.

HARTWIG (OR GARTWICH), NIKOLAS DE (1855–1914). Russian civil servant. Director of the Asiatic Department in the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, leader of the Pan-Slavic movement, from 1909 Russian minister to Belgrade.

HASAN HÜSNÜ PASHA (1832–1903). Turkish Admiral. His father was one of the admirals of the Turkish fleet which was destroyed by the Russians off Sinope in 1853. Graduated from the Naval College and began his service as a sub-lieutenant in the Turkish Navy in 1848. Was admiral commanding the Turkish fleet in the Turco-Russian War (1877–78), and thereafter chairman of the Navy board. Was appointed minister of marine in 1881 and from 1882 to his death remained in this post. It was generally held that his negligence and abuses were responsible for the decay of the Turkish Navy.

HASSAN PASHA. Herzl refers to Hassan as the Turkish minister of war. However, the Turkish minister of war in his days was Riza Pasha Mehmed (q.v.). On the other hand, there were two Turkish marshals in the Ministry of War called Hassan Pasha. One was the official in charge of ceremonials, the other the chief military accountant. It is possible that Herzl mistook one of these men for the minister of war.

HASSID (plural Hassidim), an adherent of Hassidism, the Jewish religious movement founded by Rabbi Israel Baal Shem Tov (1699–1761) in Volhynia and Podolia. Hassidic rabbis were often believed to possess miraculous virtues.

HATZFELDT, COUNT PAUL VON HATZFELDT-WILDENBURG (1831–1901). Prussian diplomatist. German Minister Extraordinary in Madrid, 1874–78; then ambassador in Constantinople; secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1881–85, then ambassador in London.

HAUER, FRANZ RITTER VON (1822–1899). Austrian geologist. Member of the Upper House. Curator of the Vienna Museum of Natural History, professor of geology at the College of Agriculture. His studies in the geology of the Alps and his activity in developing scholarly institutions made him one of the founders of scientific geology in Austria.

HAURAN. A district to the east and north-east of the Lake of Genesaret (q.v.), today in the Kingdom of Jordan.

HAUSER, CASPAR (Kasper, 1812?–1833) was a German foundling who became a public figure. It was rumored about him that he was the son of the Grand Duchess of Baden. At the age of 21 he died of self-inflicted wounds.

HAVAS NEWS AGENCY (*Agence Havas*). French news agency, founded in 1835 by Charles Havas as a translation bureau. Following fusions with other information bureaus, the *Agence Havas* became the largest and most important news agency in France.

HAYEHUDI. The only Hebrew weekly published in England from 1898 to 1913. It was edited by Isaac Suwalski (1861–1913), a Hebrew writer and scholar of note, who served also as the paper's printer, publisher and administrator, and was one of its chief contributors.

HECHLER, WILLIAM H. (1845–1931). British minister, was born in South Africa of German parents. After completing his studies for the ministry, he became, upon recommendation of the British court, tutor to Prince Ludwig, son of the Grand Duke of Baden. While in this post, he got to know the Grand Duke's nephew, the future Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany. Following Prince Ludwig's untimely death, Hechler served as a minister in England, and published a leaflet, *The Restoration of the Jews to Palestine According to the Prophets* (1882). From 1885 to 1910 he was chaplain of the British Embassy in Vienna where he met Herzl and became his devoted friend.

HECTARE. Metric area unit, containing 10,000 square meters and corresponding to 2.471 acres.

HEDAD! Hebrew cry, meaning Hail!

HEDER. Hebrew term, literally room, used in Yiddish to denote a traditional Jewish religious school where boys were taught to read Hebrew and to translate into Yiddish the Five Books of Moses.

HEGEL, GEORG WILHELM FRIEDRICH (1770–1831). German philosopher.

HEINE, HEINRICH (originally Chaim Harry, 1797–1856). German poet and author. Born a Jew, converted to Christianity. From 1831 lived in Paris. Ranked as the leading German poet after Goethe.

HEINRICH, PRINCE. Heinrich, Albert Wilhelm of Prussia (1862–1929). Imperial German Grand Admiral, son of Frederick III (q.v.), Emperor of Germany, younger brother of Kaiser Wilhelm II (q.v.).

HEIT. Viennese Jewish textile dealer.

HEJAZ. The north-western province of Arabia, bordering on the Red Sea. Within it are Mecca (q.v.) and Medina, the two holiest cities of Islam.

HEJAZ RAILROAD. The plan to build, with German support, a railway from Constantinople to Mecca, the so-called Hejaz Railway, was widely advertised by Sultan Abdul Hamid II (q.v.) in 1901, as an act of piety "for the facilitation of the pilgrimage to Mecca." Work on the railroad began in 1904 under the supreme directorship of the German Meissner Pasha. In 1908, when the line reached Medina, work was suspended.

HELGOLAND, OR HELIGOLAND. A small island in the North Sea, was transferred by England to Germany in 1890, and was thereupon made by the latter into a great fortress.

HELMHOLTZ, HERRMANN VON (1821–1894). German naturalist. Professor of physics at Berlin 1871; president of the German Imperial Physical-Technical Institute, 1888.

HEP! HEP! An old taunting cry of Jew baiters. It probably originates from Roman times, representing the initials of the words *Hierosolyma est perdita!* (Jerusalem is Lost!)

HERBST, CARL. Bulgarian Jewish civil servant. Was official in the Ministry of Housing and Construction. Later Director of the Bulgarian branch of the German firm Siemens & Halske. Attended the First Zionist Congress and was active in behalf of the Jewish Colonial Trust in Bulgaria.

HERRSCHKOWITZ (HERCOVICI). Rumanian Jew.

HERTZ, JOSEPH HERMAN (1872–1946). Rabbi. Born in Slovakia, studied in New York, served as a rabbi in Syracuse, N. Y. In 1898 was appointed rabbi of the Witwatersrand Congregation at Johannesburg, South Africa. During the South African War

was expelled for pleading religious liberty for Jews and Catholics. Lectured in the United States, returned to South Africa, and from 1906 to 1908 served as professor of philosophy at Transvaal University College. In 1912 became a rabbi in New York City, and in 1913 was appointed Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire, a position he held until his death.

HERTZKA, THEODOR (1845-1924). Viennese economist and journalist, economic editor of the *Neue Freie Presse* (1872-79), and founder and editor of the *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung* (1879-86). His utopian novel, *Freiland*, published in 1890 in German and in 1891 in English, describes a society in which the economic order is based on public land ownership, while all other property is owned individually.

HERZL, HANS (1891-1930). Herzl's son. Was born in Vienna, died by his own hands in Bordeaux.

HERZL, JACOB (1835-1902). Herzl's father, was born in Semlin in southern Hungary (now Yugoslavia), died in Vienna.

HERZL, JEANETTE, NÉE DIAMANT (1836-1911). Herzl's mother, was born in Pest, died in Vienna.

HERZL, JULIE, NÉE NASHAUER (1868-1907). Herzl's wife; born in Pest, married in Reichenau, 1889.

HERZL, MARGARETHE (1893-1943). Herzl's youngest child, familiarly known as Trude. On September 10, 1942, she was taken from Vienna, together with her husband, Richard Neumann, to the Theresienstadt concentration camp, and shortly thereafter they were both put to death in a Nazi extermination camp.

HERZL, PAULINE (1859-1878). Herzl's sister who died at the age of 18 in Budapest. Herzl, who was greatly attached to her, named his oldest child after her.

HERZL, PAULINE (1890-1930). Herzl's oldest child.

HERZL, SIMON LOEB (1805-1879). Herzl's paternal grandfather, was born in Semlin, died in Budapest.

HERZL, THEODOR. Born in Pest, May 2, 1860; died in Edlach, July 3, 1904.

HERZL, THEODOR'S HOME ADDRESSES. Following his return from Paris, the Herzl family lived at 16 Pelikangasse, Vienna 9. After the first Zionist Congress (1897) they moved to Berggasse, Vienna 9. Thereafter to 50 Carl Ludwig-Strasse, Vienna 18. Herzl's last home address was 29 Heizingergasse, Vienna 18. This last one was a duplex apartment, with the social rooms on the main floor and the bedrooms and Herzl's study on the second floor. Adjoining the house was a garden. Herzl's widowed mother lived nearby in the same street.

HERZL, TRUDE. See Herzl, Margarethe

HERZLINGEN. The telegraphic address of the office of the Zionist Congress in Vienna.

HESS, MOSES (1812-1875). German Jewish social philosopher. Influenced by Hegel and Spinoza, he published *Heilige Geschichte der Menschheit* (Sacred History of Mankind, 1837), and *Die Europäische Triarchie* (The European Triarchy, 1841) advocating a United States of Europe. After a brief period of cooperation between Hess and other left-wing Hegelians in founding the *Rheinische Zeitung*, sharp differences arose between him and Marx (q.v.) and Engels (q.v.). Hess, unable to accept the materialistic interpretation of history and the doctrine of class-war, withdrew from the movement, moved first to Geneva, then to Paris. His interest in the Jewish people, their history and destiny, increased throughout the years, and in 1862 he

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published his pamphlet *Rome and Jerusalem* which has become a Zionist classic.

HESSE (HESSEN). One of the German states. In Herzl's lifetime there were about 25,000 Jews in Hessen.

HESSE, GRAND DUKE OF. In Herzl's days the ruler of Hesse was Grand Duke Ernst Ludwig (born in 1868; became ruling prince in 1892; lost his throne in 1918). Was a patron of the arts, composer, dramatist, (under the pseudonym K. E. Ludhard).

HESSE, VON. Russian soldier and court official. In 1903 was commander of the Imperial Palace in St. Petersburg, member of the Imperial Headquarters, and Adjutant General to the Czar.

HEVRAS. The typical, traditional East and Central European Jewish *Hevras* were called *Hevra Kadisha-s* (sacred societies). Their activities and tasks were usually limited to visiting the sick, burying the dead, and comforting the bereaved. It was an old tradition for well-to-do members of the congregation to enroll their sons in the *Hevra Kadisha* at an early age.

HEYMAN, S. L. A South African Jewish businessman, member of the first board of the Jewish Colonial Trust, and owner of the *Jewish World* from 1897.

HEYSE, PAUL (1830-1914). German poet and novelist who received the Nobel Prize for literature in 1911. He lived in Munich, and by 1895 had published more than two dozen highly successful volumes of short stories, novels, poems and plays.

HILDESHEIMER, HIRSCH (1855-1910). Rabbi, historian and orthodox Jewish leader. In 1880 became instructor of Jewish history at the Rabbinical Seminary for orthodox Judaism founded by his father Israel (Azriel) H. in Berlin in 1873. From 1883 he was

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editor of the *Jüdische Presse* in Berlin. Was co-founder, in 1901, of the Jewish Historical and Literary Society of Berlin and of the *Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden* (German Jewish Aid Society), also known as *Esra* (Hebrew for aid). He was greatly interested in philanthropic work for Jews in Palestine, but was opposed to the political Zionism of Herzl.

HILL, SIR CLEMENT LLOYD (1845-1913). British civil servant and M. P. Became chief of the African Department of the Foreign Office in 1894. Was superintendent of the African Protectorates from 1900-05; thereafter won a seat in Parliament.

HINDJAKISTS, or Huntchakists. See Armenians.

HINTERBRÜHL. Austrian village, some 6 miles to the south-west of Vienna.

HIRSCH, BARON MAURICE DE (1831-1896). Railroad magnate and philanthropist, founded the Jewish Colonization Association (JCA) for the agricultural settlement of Jews in Argentina, and supported it by donations amounting to ten million pounds sterling.

HIRSCH, SAMUEL ABRAHAM (1843-1923). Born in Amsterdam, lived in London, was editor of *The Jewish Standard* from 1888 to 1891, and of *Palestina* from 1891 to 1899. He laid down the formula for the Jewish Calendar in the *Jewish Year Book* (first issued in 1896) used to this day. Among his published works are *A Book of Essays* (1905); *A Commentary on the Book of Job* (1905); *The Cabbalists and Other Essays* (1922). He was secretary of the *Hovevei Zion* and Senior Tutor at Jews' College.

HOHENLOHE, CARDINAL GUSTAV ADOLF ZU H. -SCHILLINGSFÜRST (1823-1896). German cleric. Was a cardinal in Rome since 1866. As an opponent of the Jesuits left Rome following the

Vatican Council. In 1872 Bismarck (q.v.) suggested him as German representative at the Papal court, but the Pope refused him. In 1876 Hohenlohe returned to Rome and he died there.

HOHENLOHE-SCHILLINGSFÜRST, PRINCE CHLODWIG VON, (1819-1901). German Imperial Chancellor ("Reichskanzler") from 1894 to 1900.

HOHENZOLLERN. Royal dynasty of Germany that supplied kings to Prussia from 1701 to 1918 and German emperors from 1871 to 1918. William I (1797-1888) king of Prussia, was crowned Emperor (Kaiser) of Germany in 1871. His son, Frederick III (1831-1888), succeeded him in 1888, but died after three months, and was succeeded by his son, Wilhelm II (q.v.).

HOKHME. Yiddish term (from the Hebrew *hokhmah*), meaning wisdom, understanding.

HOKHMETZEN. Yiddish verb, derived from *Hokhme* (q.v.), meaning to banter.

HOLLINEK, BROTHERS. Owners of the printing press in Vienna in which Herzl's *Judenstaat* was printed in 1896. The press, founded by Emil Hollinek in 1880, is still in existence today.

HOLY MANTLE AT TREVES. Believed to be the shroud in which the body of Jesus was wrapped, is kept in the cathedral of Treves (German Trier), a town on the Moselle river in the Rhine province of Prussia.

HOLY SEPULCHRE, CHURCH OF THE. Church in the Old City of Jerusalem (today in Jordan), built on the Hill of Golgotha which, according to Christian tradition, was outside the city walls in the days of Jesus. The first church was built on the site in

antiquity, and subsequently rebuilt or reconstructed several times. In its center is the traditional tomb of Jesus.

HOLZMANN, DR. J. Jewish physician. Lived for some time in Berlin. Wrote articles under the pen-name Etzyoni. Reviewed Herzl's article which was published in the London Jewish Chronicle (q.v.), in the Berlin monthly *Zion* (q.v.). During his years of residence in Jaffa, Palestine, was a member of the *B'nai Moshe* (q.v.). Later in life he became converted to Islam.

HÖRITZ. Small town in Bohemia, Austria.

HORN, ANTON. Russian Jewish journalist. Staff-member of the *Journal des Debats*. In 1858 joined the *Journal de St. Peterbourg*, and from 1870 to 1900 was its editor-in-chief. He wrote mainly on problems of financial policy. He was a brother of Eduard Horn (q.v.).

HORN, EDE (Eduard; original name Ignacz Einhorn; 1825-1875). Hungarian Jewish economist. While studying in the Yeshiva of Pressburg began to contribute articles to Jewish journals. In 1847 published his pamphlet (in German) *Zur Judenfrage in Ungarn* (On the Jewish Question in Hungary), and founded a reform congregation in Pest (q.v.) in which he served as the preacher. In 1848 became co-editor of the *Első Magyar Zsidó Évkönyv* (First Hungarian Jewish Yearbook), and served as chaplain in the Hungarian war of liberation. Following the defeat of the Hungarians he fled abroad, and while living in Paris, Leipzig and Brussels, began to study problems of national economy. In the year of his death he was appointed Hungarian undersecretary of state for commerce.

HOROWITZ. Rabbi in Rymanow. Son-in-law of the "Rymanower" wonder-rabbi.

HOTTINGUER. Banking house in Paris, headed by M. Henri Hottinguer. See Mallet.

HOVEVEI ZION (Hebrew: Lovers of Zion). Members of the *Hibbat Zion* (Hebrew: Love of Zion) movement, organized in Russia in 1882 under the immediate impact of the Russian pogrom of the same year, but basing itself upon ideas put forward by David Gordon and others as early as 1870. A group of Jewish students, who called themselves *Biluim* (*Bilu* being the acrostic of the Biblical phrase "O house of Jacob, come ye and let us walk; Isaiah 2:5), settled in Palestine in the very same year with the help of the *Hovevei Zion*. In 1884 Leo Pinsker (q.v.) called the *Hovevei Zion* to a conference in Katowice to further the cause of colonization in Palestine. In 1887 a second conference was called in Druskeniki, and in 1889 a third one in Vilna. In 1890 the Russian government confirmed the statutes of the movement which assumed the official name of "Society for the Support of Jewish Agriculturists and Artisans in Syria and Palestine" and had its first general assembly in the same year. Groups of *Hovevei Zion* were organized also in Germany, England and elsewhere. The spirit of the movement was national-Jewish, but it opposed political Zionism, until it was largely absorbed by the Zionist Organization.

HUHN, ARTHUR ERNST VON (born 1851). German author and journalist. Correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung* in Berlin. Author of *Der Kampf der Bulgaren um ihre Nationaleinheit* (The Struggle of the Bulgarians for Their National Unity).

HÜLSNER, OT HILSNER, LEOPOLD. Jewish cobbler of Polna, (Austrian town on the Bohemian-Moravian border), who, in 1899, was accused of having committed a "ritual murder," and sentenced to die. The death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. All efforts for a re-trial remained unsuccessful. Only in 1916, on the occasion of the coronation of Emperor Charles IV, was

Hülsner given amnesty. The trial of Hülsner led to anti-Semitic excesses in Bohemia and Moravia. See Polna.

HUMPHREYS, THOMAS HENRY AYLMER. British officer in the Egyptian Civil Service. In 1918 vice-consul, Bizerta, Tunis. Resigned in 1919.

HUNT, WILLIAM HOLMAN (1827-1910). English painter, one of the founders of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (in 1848). In 1854 he went to Palestine in order to give authenticity to his paintings of Biblical scenes.

HUNTER, CAPTAIN. Full name and title Miralai G. G. Hunter (late Captain, The Buffs). Director General of the Coast Guard Administration, residing at Ghezirah, Egypt.

I. C. A. See Jewish Colonization Association.

I. C. A. BILL. In the course of a polemic with Israel Zangwill, the I. C. A. was made aware of a discrepancy between its statutes and its activities. Thereupon, in 1903, the I. C. A. applied to the British Parliament to have its statutes changed so as to cover also the utilization of the Hirsch Fund for purposes other than colonization. This application was approved by the House.

I LOVE YOU. A comedy by Herzl in one act, written in 1900.

IBRAHIM RASIH BEY (1852-?). Turkish court official. Succeeded Munir Pasha (about 1900-1905) as secretary for official foreign correspondence at Yildiz Kiosk (q.v.).

IBSEN, HENRIK JOHAN (1828-1906). Norwegian dramatist Recognized universally as one of the greatest masters of modern drama.

ICA. See Jewish Colonization Association.

IFRIKAR ORDER. Herzl misheard and consequently misspelled this name. Its proper form is *Iftihar* order (q.v.).

IFTIHAR ORDER. Turkish decoration, the Sultan's Legion of Honor, established by Sultan Mahmud II in 1833. It was a jewelled decoration and had only one class. Sultan Abdul Mejid abrogated it and introduced his Mejidi Order (see *Mejidiye*) to take its place. However, Sultan Abdul Hamid (q.v.) restored it, and also established a medal by the name of *Iftihar* in 1888. This latter was of two kinds, a golden and silver one.

IGNATIEFF, COUNT NIKOLAI PAVLOVITCH, (1832-1908). Russian soldier and diplomat. Was appointed in 1881 Minister of the Imperial Domains and later of the Interior, but was dismissed from office in the following year. While in power, he persecuted the Jews relentlessly.

IGNATIUS, FATHER (original name Joseph Leycester Lyne; 1837-1908). English preacher. Assumed the Benedictine habit and in 1862 the name Father Ignatius. In 1869 purchased land in the Black Mountains, South Wales, and built Llanthony Abbey. In 1890-91 made a missionary tour through Canada and the United States. His effort to revive monasticism in England bore little fruit.

ILYAS BEY, CAYAN OR DJAIAN (1838-?). Turkish Armenian official. Entered the foreign service in 1861. Was appointed assistant under-secretary of state in the Foreign Ministry in 1879 in which capacity he served until 1895.

IMERETINSKI, DUKE ALEXANDER (1837-1900). General in the Russian army and governor of Poland.

INDIAN JEWS IN JERUSALEM. There are no data to indicate how many Jews from India lived in Jerusalem at the end of the 19th century. However, it is known that in 1929 their number was 60.

INNER ACTIONS COMMITTEE. See Actions Committee.

INNERE STADT, literally "inner city," the central borough of Vienna.

INNSBRUCK. Capital of the Tyrol, Austria, 59 miles south of Munich (q.v.), situated in the Valley of the Inn (*Innthal*).

IRADE. Decree issued by the Turkish Sultan.

IRVINGITES. Popular name of the members of the Catholic Apostolic Church, founded by Edward Irving (1792-1834) in Scotland in 1832.

ISCHL. Town and summer resort in Upper Austria, with a number of saline and sulphurous springs.

ISH-KISHOR, EPHRAIM (original name Spindelman; 1863-1945). Hebrew teacher, Yiddish writer and newspaper editor, pre-Herzlian *Hovevei Zion*ist. Helped Herzl to found the first Zionist society in London. Lived for several years in the United States, then settled in Palestine where he died.

ISLAM. The religion founded by Mohammed (570-632), and followed by some 90 per cent of the population of the Middle East, as well as by other peoples, in areas as far as Indonesia. The total number of Moslems today is estimated at ca. 300 million.

ISMAIL HAKKI BEY (?-1910). Turkish general. Friend of Sultan Abdul Hamid (q.v.), for whom he occasionally acted as an interpreter. During World War I, became governor of Lebanon.

ISMAIL, KHEDIVE (1830-1895). Son of Ibrahim Pasha. Became Turkish Viceroy of Egypt in 1863, and *khedive* with the title Highness in 1867. In 1868-69 he sought to establish himself as an independent monarch, and did, in fact, obtain concessions from the Sultan which made him practically independent. In 1879 Ismail was deposed and retired to a palace on the Bosphorus as a virtual prisoner.

ISMAILIA or ISMAILIYA. Town close to the southern end of the Suez Canal, in Egypt.

ISRAEL, NATHAN. German Jewish merchant, member of the central committee of the I.C.A.

ISRAELITISCHE ALLIANZ of Vienna. Austrian Jewish service organization, founded in 1873, following the example of the French *Alliance Israélite Universelle* (q.v.). Its aims included the aiding of persecuted Jews and the establishment of Jewish schools. From 1881-82 on, the *Allianz* dealt with problems of emigration.

ISRAELS, JOSEF (1824-1911). Dutch Jewish painter and etcher. Became famous for his impressionistic pictures of fishing scenes, poor villages and huts. Among his paintings on Jewish themes the best known were his "David and Saul" (referred to by Herzl in the *Diaries*), "The Torah Scribe," "A Son of the Old People." He depicted Jewish figures in the old Jewish quarter of Amsterdam.

ISVOSHCHIK. Russian for carriage driver.

ITALIAN DISCUSSION in the Chamber of Deputies. Following a question of a deputy, the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Italian Chamber of Deputies stated on May 4, 1901, that in 1900 the Turkish government had twice asked the representatives of foreign powers in Constantinople to intervene in order

to prevent the settlement of foreign Jews in Turkish territory. See *Die Welt*, 1901, No. 19, p. 13.

ITALY, KING OF. See Umberto I and Victor Emmanuel III.

ITZKANY. Small town in Bukowina, Rumania, on the Suczawa River, some three miles to the north of the town Suczawa. See Sereth-Suczawa.

IVRIA. Jewish student organization in Vienna, founded in 1892.

IZZET PASHA, HOLO AL-ABED (died 1924). Turkish statesman, born in Damascus. His father was a wealthy Syrian Arab. He became chamberlain and second secretary to the Sultan, and in 1902 was promoted to the rank of a vizier with the title of Pasha. He was held in high esteem and was greatly trusted by Sultan Abdul Hamid II. Had great influence on state affairs and was a strong rival of First Secretary Tahsin Pasha (q.v.). During the last years of Abdul Hamid he became, in fact, the most powerful official in the Empire. His reputation was bad, he was regarded as bent on bribery and unscrupulous. Upon the outbreak of the 1908 revolution he fled from Turkey.

JABLOCHKOW, PAUL. Russian electrical engineer, inventor of the "candles" named after him. These were lighting appliances consisting of two carbon sticks placed in a parallel position and insulated from each other by a layer of caoline.

JACKSON, auditor. Wilhelm Charles Jackson (1845-1923), founder of the firm Jackson, Pixley & Co., Chartered Accountants, with offices at 58 Coleman Street, London, E.C., today at Kent House, Telegraph Street, London, E. C. 2.

JACOBS, BARON. No traces of a Baron Jacobs could be found either in Vienna or in Paris.

JACOBS, JOSEPH (1854–1916). English Jewish historian and folklorist. He wrote on medieval English Jewish history, on Spanish Jewish history, on Celtic folklore, etc. Was secretary of the Russo-Jewish Committee, founder of the Jewish Historical Society of England, editor of *Folklore* (the journal of the British Folklore Society). After settling in the U.S. in 1900, became revising editor of the *Jewish Encyclopaedia*. *Jewish Contributions to Civilization* is his most important Jewish book. He was opposed to Zionism.

JACOBSON, VICTOR (1869–1924). Russian Jewish banker and communal worker. Born in the Crimea of assimilated Russian-Jewish parents, was attracted to the Zionist movement and became a member of the Greater Actions Committee. When the Anglo-Palestine Co. was established in Palestine, he became the manager of its Beirut branch office, 1906–08. When Katzenelsohn (q.v.) and Wolffsohn (q.v.) decided to found a bank in Constantinople, its directorship was entrusted to Jacobson, 1908–11. He helped to launch and maintain Zionist journals in Constantinople. In the years of the First World War he directed the Zionist Office in neutral Scandinavia.

JAFFA. Town on the Mediterranean coast of Palestine (today Israel) which was in Herzl's day the main port of the country and was connected with Jerusalem by a railway line of ca. 40 miles in length.

JAIRUS' DAUGHTER. According to the New Testament story (Mark 5:22–43; Luke 8:41–56), the 12 year-old daughter of Jairus died, and Jesus, using the Aramaic phrase "Talitha Cumi" (daughter arise) restored her to life.

JAMES, SIR HENRY, 1st Lord James of Hereford (1828–1911). English lawyer and statesman. In 1869 he entered the House of

Commons as a liberal member. In 1873 became solicitor general in Gladstone's (q.v.) government. In 1885 was made privy councillor, in 1895 raised to the peerage. Among his many public functions was the chairmanship of the Royal Commission for Alien Immigration.

JAMESON, SIR LEANDER STARR (1853–1917). British colonial politician who became widely known as the organizer and leader of a raid on Johannesburg in the Boer state on Dec. 29, 1895. The British government repudiated the action, had Jameson brought back to England, tried and sentenced him in 1896 to fifteen months' imprisonment. Jameson returned to South Africa, was elected in 1900 to the parliament of the Cape Colony, and, following the death of Cecil Rhodes (q.v.) in 1902, became head of the Progressive Party and Prime Minister of the Cape Colony (1902–1908). It was largely due to his efforts that Rhodes' great dream of a union of Boer and Briton in South Africa was realized in 1909. Jameson was created a baronet in 1911.

JANICULUM. Hill on the right bank of the Tiber, part of the city of Rome.

JASINOWSKI, ISRAEL (1842–1917). Polish Jewish attorney and communal worker. Graduated from Kazan University in 1874. Joined the *Hovevei Zion* and was one of the organizers of their Katowice Conference in 1884, where he was elected to the central committee. Later he became a devoted follower of Herzl, was a delegate to the First Zionist Congress, and became a leader of Russian Zionism. In 1903 Herzl stayed in his house in Warsaw. After the Seventh Zionist Congress J. became a leader of the Territorialists.

JARDIN DU PARIS. In Herzl's days one of the fashionable café-concerts on the Champs Elysées. It was managed by M. Oller, and was open from May to September.

JAULAN. A district in Transjordan, to the east and northeast of the Sea of Galilee.

JAUNER, FRANZ RITTER VON (1834–1900). Austrian theater director. Was director of the Carl Theater from 1872 to 1878; of the imperial and royal court opera house from 1875 to 1880; of the Ring Theater in 1881. In the same year, however, the Ring Theater burned down, and this catastrophe led to Jauner's withdrawal from theatrical life. In 1884 he was active for a while in the Theater an der Wien. When Herzl in 1897 speaks of Jauner as the director of the Carl Theater, he probably follows the Austrian usage of attributing to people titles indicating positions they no longer filled.

JAXTZELL OR JAGSTZELL. Resort in the Ellwanger Mountains in Württemberg, Germany.

JELSKI, DR. ISRAEL. Rabbi and scholar of German birth. Was rabbi of the liberal synagogue in Lodz from 1892 to 1909 when he had to leave Russia because of his German citizenship. He settled in Geneva, Switzerland, where he worked in Jewish scholarship. He was a Zionist, and, in spite of the objections of the assimilants in his congregation, he spoke in a Zionist spirit from the pulpit.

JENNER INSTITUTE FOR CALF LYMPH LTD. Established in 1897 at 73 Battersea Church Road, London, S.W. 11 and is still located in the same building. It is a commercial institute, manufacturing calf-vaccine according to the idea of Edward Jenner (1749–1823).

JENNINGS-BRAMLY, G. W. (1877–1960), M.B.E., M.C. English civil servant. Went to Egypt in 1896, at the age of 19, and continued to live there and in the Sudan for 50 years. In 1897 he became a director of customs; some time after that started the Cairo Zoo. At the beginning of the 20th century he did a remarkable trek by foot and camel across the Western Desert to Siwa—the first Christian to visit that holy city. Before the First World War be-

came governor of the Sinai Desert. He built the town of Burg al-Arab, to the west of Alexandria near the Mediterranean, with buildings copied from Florentine palaces, and lived in it for many years. He died in Florence.

JERICO. Town of Biblical fame north-west of the Dead Sea. In Herzl's days it was a small Arab village by the name of Ariha or Riha. Today in the Kingdom of Jordan.

JERUSALEM. Jewish majority in Jerusalem in 1897. It is estimated that in 1897 of the 45,000 inhabitants of Jerusalem 28,000 were Jews.

JERUSALEM, SANJAK OF. In Turkish times Palestine was administratively divided into several *sanjaks* (districts). The largest of these was the *Sanjak* of Jerusalem which included Judea and the Negev.

JETTEL VON ETTENBACH, EMIL (1846–1925). Austrian civil servant, of Jewish origin, Privy Councillor. From 1906 to 1910 section chief in the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

JEWISH ASSOCIATION. See Jewish Colonization Association.

JEWISH CHRONICLE, THE. The oldest, and today the most influential, Jewish periodical in England. It was founded in 1841 as a fortnightly, but in 1847 it became a weekly. From 1878 to 1902 its editor was Asher I. Myers. The paper's tendency was conservative, and while it was opposed to Zionism, it published discussions and correspondence on the movement fairly and extensively.

JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST. The original financial instrument of the Zionist Organization envisaged by Herzl in his *Judenstaat* (1896, q.v.), founded in 1899 and began operations in 1901. It eventually raised a capital of £395,000—far short of the sub-

scriptions envisaged by Herzl. However, it played a considerable role through its subsidiary, the Anglo-Palestine Company (q.v.), founded in 1902 in Palestine, in financing settlements and co-operative institutions in Palestine from 1903 on.

**JEWISH COLONIZATION ASSOCIATION (I.C.A.).** A company for the emigration and settling of Jews in agricultural colonies overseas, was founded by Baron Moritz de Hirsch (q.v.) in 1891 as a shareholders' company, incorporated in England. His aim was thereby to alleviate the sufferings of Jews in East Europe, and he personally invested the entire capital amounting to two million pounds. Later he increased the capital to over seven million pounds. In 1895-96 Hirsch constituted the Jewish communities of Berlin, Frankfurt and Brussels and the Anglo-Jewish Association (q.v.) as the juridical person in control of the I.C.A. In addition to establishing agricultural settlements in South and North America, the I.C.A. aided the Jewish colonists in Palestine, in Wadi Hanin, Rehovot and Gadera (1896) and organized several groups of Jewish settlers (1898). Additional amounts were contributed to the I.C.A. after Hirsch's death by his widow, the Baroness Clara Hirsch. In 1899 Baron Edmond Rothschild (q.v.) entrusted the I.C.A. with the administration of his Palestinian colonies together with a considerable fund.

**JEWISH COMPANY.** The name of the business arm of the Society of Jews (q.v.) envisaged by Herzl in his *Judenstaat* as the institution which was to take care of the liquidation of Jewish property in the countries of emigration, its transfer to the Jewish state, its investment there, and of the acquisition of land.

**JEWISH NATIONAL FUND.** Hebrew name: KEREN KAYEMETH LE-ISRAEL. Land purchasing and development agency of the World Zionist Organization, founded at the Fifth Zionist Congress in 1901. Originally conceived by Prof. Hermann Schapira (1840-1898) of Heidelberg, who suggested its establishment in 1884 to the Katowice conference (q.v.), and again in 1897 to the First

Zionist Congress of Basel. The aims of the Fund are to acquire the soil of Palestine as a Jewish national and inalienable property; to carry on drainage, afforestation, amelioration; to give land to individuals or collective groups for cultivation under a 49-year hereditary lease. It began purchasing land in Palestine in 1905. By 1955 it had collected I. L. 110 millions, and owned 865,964 acres of land on which about half a million people lived.

**JEWISH NEGROES FROM INDIA.** Herzl's informant, Dr. D'Arbela (q.v.) of Jerusalem, was not quite precise in describing the Indian Jews as Negroes. Certain Jewish groups in India are of a black skin (e.g. the Bene Israel in Bombay), but they belong, together with most other Indians, to the Caucasian, rather than to the Negroid, race.

**JEWISH STATE, THE.** See *Der Judenstaat*.

**JEWISH WORLD, THE.** English-Jewish weekly founded in 1873 by George Lewis Lyon (1828-1904), Christian forerunner of Zionism. In it Henry Wentworth Monk published letters every week (1881-1884) urging Jewish colonization in Palestine. Its co-editors were Myer Davis (1873-1875), then Lucien Wolf. Jacob de Haas (q.v.) became associate editor in 1892; Lyon sold *The Jewish World* to S. L. Heymann in 1897. From 1898 to 1900 Jacob de Haas was its editor. He was succeeded by John Raphael. A few years later *The Jewish World* was acquired by a syndicate of men who sympathized with the Jewish Territorial Organisation (ITO) and, in 1913, it was acquired by the *Jewish Chronicle*. In 1934 it was amalgamated with the *Jewish Chronicle*.

**JEZREEL, VALLEY OF.** Valley or plain in Palestine (today in Israel) between the Haifa Bay and the Lake of Gennesaret (*Kinneret*).

**JODENBREETSTRAAT** (literally: Jews' Broad Street). The main street in the Jewish quarter in Amsterdam.

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JOFFE, DR. HILLEL (1864–1936). Russian Jewish physician, settled in 1891 in Palestine where he practiced as a physician and fought malaria and typhoid. Also played a prominent part in the economic development of early agricultural settlements in Palestine, especially Hedera and Kastanie (q.v.). In 1903 he participated in the El-Arish expedition of the Zionist organization.

JOHANN. See Kant, Immanuel.

JOHNSTON, SIR HARRY HAMILTON (1858–1929). English traveler and African expert. Explored and studied North Africa, the Congo region and Mount Kilimanjaro, and held various consular posts in Africa. Published several volumes dealing with Africa.

JONEU. See Jonin.

JONIN, VON (whose name Herzl misspelled Joneu). Russian diplomat. Was Russian envoy to Switzerland from 1897 to 1902.

JOSEPH, NATHAN SOLOMON (1834–1909). English Jewish architect who served in 1882 as secretary to the Mansion House Fund for relief of Russian Jews. He was a brother-in-law of chief Rabbi Hermann Adler.

JUDENSTAAT, DER. See *Der Judenstaat*.

JÜDISCHE AKADEMISCHE LESEHALLE (Jewish Academic Society), a club of Viennese Jewish university students.

JÜDISCHE PRESSE, DIE. German Jewish weekly published in Berlin from 1869 to 1923. Its editors were E. and M. Hildesheimer. Its trend was orthodox and scholarly.

JÜDISCHE VOLKSSTIMME. Jewish weekly published in Brno (Brünn). Founded in 1901. Its general trend was Zionist.

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JUNG ISRAEL. German Jewish society, founded in 1892 in Berlin by Heinrich Lowe and Willi Bambus, with a national-Jewish program.

JUNGSMANN, H. Pseudonym of Herzl under which he published his story *Die Heimkehr* (The Return) in the *Neue Freie Presse* in 1900.

KADIMAH, the first national Jewish students' fraternity, was founded in 1882, by Viennese Jewish students of East European origin. Its initiators were Reuben Bierer, Nathan Birnbaum, Oser Kokesch, Moritz T. Schnirer, and Perez Smolenskin. Its aim: "To combat assimilation, intensify Jewish consciousness, colonize Palestine." In 1888 *Kadimah* became a "duelling" fraternity thus better to be able to defend Jewish honor. Following the publication of Herzl's *The Jewish State*, *Kadimah* was the first Jewish fraternity to support him.

KAFTAN was the traditional, religiously sanctioned men's garb of East European Jewry. It was an ankle-length robe or gown of square cut with narrow sleeves, held together by a girdle at the waist.

KAHN, DR. LEOPOLD (1859–1909). Austrian Jewish lawyer and Zionist leader. Member of the Inner Actions Committee from 1898 to 1904. Author of the Zionist pamphlets: *Warum? Die Alte Lehre im Lichte neuer Katastrophen* (1906: Why? The Old Doctrine in the Light of New Catastrophes); *Durch Wahrheit zum Frieden: ein Mahnwort an den VII. Kongress* (1908: Through Truth to Peace: A Warning to the VII. Congress).

KAHN, ZADOC (1839–1905). Rabbi. Born in Alsace, became Chief Rabbi of Paris in 1868, and of France in 1889. Was a member of

the Alliance Israélite Universelle (q.v.) from 1872, its Honorary President from 1890. In 1896 he became a member of the Council of the Jewish Colonization Association (q.v.). Became an officier of the *Légion d'Honneur* in 1901. He played an important role as leader of French Jewry, fought anti-Semitism especially during the Dreyfus (q.v.) affair. He founded the *Société des Études Juives*. He participated in the preparations for the colonization work of Barons Hirsch (q.v.) and Rothschild (q.v.) and displayed a positive attitude to the rebuilding of Palestine.

KAISER, GERMAN. See Wilhelm II.

KAISER, DR. PAUL. See Kayser, Dr. Paul.

KÁLMÁN, DR. Viennese Jew of Hungarian extraction.

KAMIL (KIAMIL) BEY (1839–1897). Turkish civil servant. Entered the service of the Sultan as a secretary of the Code Office, and remained in the civil service until his death. He was an intellectual, who wrote and published several books on religious subjects. He was a Turkish delegate to the Congress of Orientalists held in Geneva in 1894.

KAMIL, MUSTAFA (1874–1908). Egyptian journalist and leader of the Egyptian Nationalist movement. One of the organizers of the first National Congress in Egypt, 1907, which had a liberal and pacifist program and strove for cultural advancement and the education of the masses.

KAMINKA, ARMAND (Aaron, 1866–1949). Rabbi and Jewish scholar, was from 1893 to 1897 rabbi in Prague. In 1901 he became secretary of the *Israelitische Allianz* in Vienna. From 1901 to 1924 he taught at the Vienna *Beth Hamidrash*. In 1924 he founded the Maimonides Institute, and from 1926 lectured at the University

of Vienna. In 1938 he settled in Palestine. Most of his works deal with Jewish historical, literary and religious subjects.

KAMMERKNECHTE, literally “servants of the [imperial] camera.” In the Middle Ages the Jews were excluded from the association of the subjects of the German State; however, they were not regarded as foreigners but as *servi camerae imperialis*, and as such were directly dependant on and subject to the head of the state whose protection they enjoyed. This special status of the Jews was abolished in the first half of the 19th century when the German Jews were emancipated. Also in other European countries the Jews had a status similar to that of the German *Kammerknechte*.

KAMPHÖVENER, LOUIS VON. (1843–1927). German soldier. Son of a Prussian lawyer, married in 1877 Anna von Werlhog of Celle, Hanover. A military career in the Prussian army brought him to the rank of a Lieutenant General. In the service of the Sultan he became a Turkish field marshal in 1895 and received the title of Pasha. His main task, until 1908, was infantry instruction at the Turkish Ministry of War.

KANA, HEINRICH. German Jewish writer and critic, was a close friend of the young Herzl. He killed himself on February 6, 1891.

KANN, JACOBUS H. (1872–1942). Dutch Jewish banker, partner in the firm Lissa and Kann in The Hague. Was a close friend of David Wolffsohn (q.v.), and became one of the earliest followers of Herzl in Holland. He aided the establishment of the Jewish Colonial Trust (q.v.) and founded the Zionist Organization of Holland. From 1905 to 1911 was member of the Inner Actions Committee.

KANT, IMMANUEL (1724–1804). German philosopher. Johann was Kant's servant who was something like a fixture in Kant's life, and yet had to be dismissed because of his bad behavior.

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KANTARA. See El-Kantara.

KAPNIST, COUNT PETER ALEXEYEVICH (1839–1904). Russian diplomat. Minister extraordinary at The Hague, 1884–92; ambassador in Vienna, 1895–1904. Co-author of the "Mürzsteger Punktationen 1903." See Mürzsteg reforms.

KARATHEODORY PASHA, ALEXANDER (1833–1906). Turkish statesman of Greek nationality, Christian by faith. Studied law in France and Germany, 1859. Became president of the Court of Nautical-Commercial Affairs 1862; under-secretary of state in the Ministry of Commerce, 1868; and in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1872. In 1874 was sent to Rome as Turkish minister; became minister of Public Works with the title of Pasha and the rank of vizier, 1878. In the same year represented Turkey at the Berlin Congress. Was appointed governor-general of Crete, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1879. Was sent to Chios as Bey (ruler), 1885–1894. In 1895—again governor-general of Crete. In 1896—first translator to the Sultan. From 1897 to his death was member of the Civil Section of the Council of State.

KARL, MARGRAVE. See Charles, Grand Duke of Baden.

KARLSRUHE, OT CARLSRUHE. German city, formerly capital of Baden, four miles east of the Rhine river.

KÄRNTNERSTRASSE. A street of elegant shops in Central Vienna.

KARUS OT KARPLUS. See Carus, Dr. Fritz.

KASTINIE. See Beer Tuvia.

KATZAU. Official of the Israelitische Allianz (q.v.) in Vienna.

KATZENELSON, DR. NISSAN (1862–1923). Russian Jewish physician and banker. As a young man was assistant to Helmholtz (q.v.).

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Later took over his father's banking business. Became a friend of Herzl and Wolffsohn (q.v.), and a leading figure in Russian Zionism. He was a member of the Board of the Jewish Colonial Trust (q.v.) and of the General Executive Committee. Was deputy to the Duma in 1906.

KAUFMAN, DAVID (1852–1899). Outstanding Jewish scholar, professor of Jewish history, religious philosophy and homiletics at the Jewish Rabbinical College in Budapest from 1877 to his death. He wrote most of his studies dealing with medieval Jewish philosophy, the modern history and genealogy of the Jews in Central Europe, etc., in German, some of them in Hebrew.

KAUFMANN, J. French Jew, lived at 2 rue des Diguières, Paris. Played host to Leon Kellner (q.v.).

KAVASS. Uniformed doorman, especially at foreign consulates in Constantinople.

KAYSER, DR. PAUL (1845–1898). German civil servant. Privy legation councillor with the rank of a councillor of the first class. Executive and, since ca. 1895, director, of the colonial division of the German Foreign Office. Born Jewish, converted to Christianity.

KELENFÖLD, suburb of Budapest (q.v.), capital of Hungary.

KELLNER, LEON (1859–1928). Austrian Jewish literary historian, philologist and Shakespearian scholar. He taught English language and literature at the universities of Vienna and Czernowitz. He was one of the earliest followers of Herzl, who designated him as executor of his literary will and whose collected works he edited in German. He also wrote a biography of the young Herzl, entitled *Theodor Herzl's Lehrjahre* (1920).

KEMETH OR KEHMETZ. See Klehmet.

KESSEL, COUNT GUSTAV VON (1846–1918). Prussian general; in 1898, aide-de camp of Kaiser Wilhelm II (q.v.).

KESSLER, LEOPOLD (1864–1944). South African Jewish engineer, born in Tarnovicz, Silesia. From 1893 was engaged in mining operations. Was President of the Transvaal Zionist Association, 1899–1901. In 1900 became Vice President of the South African Zionist Federation. In 1901 moved to London. In 1902 was appointed head of the expedition to El-Arish (q.v.). In 1907 became member of the board of the *Jewish Chronicle*, and together with Leopold Greenberg (q.v.) became instrumental in turning it towards Zionism. President of the Zionist Federation in England, 1912. Member of the political committee appointed by Weizmann and Sokolow to work for the Balfour Declaration, 1917.

KHAIR EDDIN BEY (?–1912). Medical officer in the Turkish army; served as secretary for the Grand Vizier, Halil Rifat Pasha.

KHALIL RIFAT PASHA; see Halil Rifat Pasha.

KHARKOV. City in Russia, until 1934 capital of the Ukraine. By "Kharkov people" Herzl refers to the participants in a conference of Russian Zionist leaders which took place in Kharkov in October 1903 and in which a resolution was passed to direct an ultimatum to Herzl demanding that he abandon all political moves not concerned directly with Palestine.

KHEDIVE. Title of the Pasha of Egypt, roughly equivalent to Viceroy. In Herzl's times the Khedive of Egypt was Abbas II (in full Abbas Hilmi Pasha; 1874–1944), who succeeded his father in 1892. In 1914, with the termination of Turkish suzerainty over Egypt, he was deposed.

KIAMIL BEY. See Kamil (Kiamil) Bey.

KIAU-TSCHOU, OR KIAOCHOW. District in China on Kiaochow Bay in Eastern Shantung Province. In 1898 it was forcibly leased by Germany. Soon thereafter the Germans built the east-west Tsinan-Tsingtao railroad, thus consolidating their influence all over the Shantung Peninsula.

KIEL. German harbor town located in the Kiel Bay of the Baltic Sea.

KIELMANNSEGG, COUNT ERICH (1847–1923). Although of German birth, Kielmannsegg entered the Austrian government service in 1866 and became Section Head of the Ministry of the Interior, then Governor in Czernowitz, and in 1895 Prime Minister of Austria, the first Protestant to achieve this office.

KIELMANNSEGG, COUNTESS. The wife of Count Erich Kielmannsegg (q.v.).

KIESERITZKY, L. A. (1805–1853). Chess champion.

KIEV. Capital of the Ukraine.

KIPLING, RUDYARD (1865–1936). English author, born in India where he spent most of his life. Many of his writings in prose and poetry expressed ideas of hardheaded colonialism epitomized in the phrase, "the white man's burden." He was especially a master of the short story. The expression mentioned by Herzl (p. 799) is a paraphrase of several similar expressions used by Kipling in his famous *Jungle Book*.

KIREYEV, GEN. ALEKSANDER ALEKSEYEVICH (1833–1910). Russian court official. Exponent of Pan-Slavism. Aide-de-camp of the Czar. Court Marshall at Pavlovsk.

KISHINEV EVENTS. The reference in Herzl's letter to Plehve (dated May 19, 1903) is to the pogroms which took place in the South Russian town of Kishinev in April 1903.

KITTEL and TALLES. To swear to something "in *kittel* and *talles*" means to render the most holy oath. *Kittel* is the traditional Jewish shroud which used to be worn by married Jewish men twice a year, on the Day of Atonement and at the *Seder* (q.v.) of Passover. *Talles* (Hebrew *tallit*) is the prayer-shawl worn for every morning (*shaharit*) prayer, as well as for the *mussaf* (supplementary) prayer said on Saturdays and holidays following the *shaharit*.

KLATSCHKO, SIMON LVOVICH (?-1914). Russian Jewish journalist. Was a nihilist in his youth, and consequently had to leave Russia. Went to Vienna, where he worked as a clerk in a patent office and as a journalist. His home in Vienna was a center for Russian political emigrants. He translated Herzl's *Judenstaat* into Russian, and helped Herzl in his political negotiations with the Armenians.

KLAUSNER, MAX ALBERT (1848-1910). German Jewish journalist and politician, was political editor of the Berlin *Börsen-Courier*. His influence was great in German government circles, and in the 1880's every deportation order issued against a Jew was submitted to him. In the last decade of his life he devoted himself entirely to Jewish affairs, became editor of the *Israelitische Wochenblatt*, headed the German office of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle*, introduced Jewish religious studies in the Prussian high schools, etc.

KLEHMET, REINHOLD (1859-1915). German civil servant. Entered the German foreign service in 1886. In 1888 he was detailed to the German consulate in St. Petersburg, Russia, where in 1889 he received the title of a vice-consul. In 1890 he returned to the Foreign Office, in 1891 became vice-consul in St. Petersburg,

and in 1892 was back again in the Foreign Office. In 1893 he was appointed a Legation Councilor and in 1899 a Privy Legation Councilor. He was in the retinue of the Kaiser on the latter's trip to Palestine in 1898. In 1909 was appointed German consul general in Athens. Retired in 1914.

KLINENBERGER, KARL (1865-1938?). Austrian journalist. Worked for the *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung*. Upon the founding of the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* he joined its staff and remained as an editor until 1890. Thereafter contributed feuilletons to a number of periodicals on a free-lance basis.

KLINGER, ERNST (1862-1932). Austrian Jewish industrialist, commercial councillor. Was president of the Vienna Jewish community.

KOERBER, ERNST VON (1850-1919). Austrian statesman. Minister of Commerce, 1897; of the interior, 1899; prime minister 1900-1904. In 1915 became again minister of finance and in 1916 again prime minister.

KOHAN-BERNSTEIN, DR. JACOB (1859-1929). Russian Jewish physician and Zionist. An early member of the *Hovevei Zion*, joined political Zionism, and became a member of the Actions Committee, 1897-1905. Was director of the press department of the Zionist Organization in Russia, 1897-1901; member of the Inner Actions Committee, 1905-07. Lived in Palestine from 1907 to 1910.

KOHN. Assize-Court Councillor in Vienna.

KOHN, DR. GUSTAV (1840-1915). Austrian Jewish lawyer. In 1884 became a member of the *Kultusrat* (Religious Council) of the Vienna Jewish community; in 1890 state school councillor; in 1897 vice-president of the Jewish community; in 1915 chairman of the committee of the National-Jewish Party.

KOHN, DR. JACOB. Viennese lawyer, of Galician origin. Was a member of *Kadimah* (q.v.) in 1884 and of the Viennese *Jüdisches Volksverein*. Later became a leader of the Austrian *Jüdische Volkspartei* together with S. R. Landau (q.v.), and member of the executive committee elected in 1893 in Cracow by a conference of the Galician Hovevei Zion. In the same year he was sent by the Jewish Nationalist Party to Tarnopol to found there a national-Jewish association. Was a delegate to the Second Zionist Congress.

KOKESCH, DR. OSER (1855–1905). Viennese Jewish lawyer, co-founder of the *Kadimah*, and founder (1890) of the first Zionist society of Vienna, the *Admat Yeshurun*. Became one of the closest collaborators of Herzl, was a member of the Inner Actions Committee of the Zionist Organization.

KOLLMER (FORMERLY KOHN), DR. GUSTAV (1846–?). Austrian Jewish journalist. Editor of the *Neue Freie Presse* in charge of parliamentary news, editorials and internal politics. He changed his name to Kollmer in 1897.

KÖLNISCHE ZEITUNG. Daily paper published in Cologne, Germany.

KOLOMEA OR KOLOMYIA. Town in the Ukraine, to the east of the Karpathian Mountains, 40 miles to the west of Czernowitz (q.v.).

KONRIED, JULIUS (1853–1927). Austrian journalist. In 1880 became co-founder with Theodor Hertzka of the *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung*. Author of many major reportages, became internationally known. Wrote a striking report of the Ringtheater catastrophe. His sensational reports on the death of King Ludwig of Bavaria netted him attacks from the Bavarian government, but Konried's accounts turned out to have been accurate. In 1887 he joined the staff of the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, working on local news. Was correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*.

KONSTANTINIDES. Greek journalist in Constantinople.

KÖPEK. Herzl slightly misspelled this Hungarian word which, in the form *Köpec*, was used in the dialect of the Csik province of Hungary to designate a shepherd's dog.

KOPPAY, J. ARPAD (1857–1927). Hungarian Catholic painter. Favored a light technique in his pastels and achieved an early popularity with his female figures and portraits. In 1884 he moved to Munich, and then to Vienna where he worked also as an illustrator. Among his works are several large full-size portraits of Herzl.

KOPSTEIN. Viennese Jew.

KORNFELD, DR., psychiatrist. There were two psychiatrists named Kornfeld active in Vienna in 1899. See the following two entries.

KORNFELD, DR. HERMANN (1840–1905). Austrian Jewish physician and psychiatrist. Son of a Talmudic scholar. Wrote numerous studies in his field, especially on criminal anthropology.

KORNFELD, DR. SIGMUND (1859–1927). Austrian Jewish psychiatrist. Was assistant at the Vienna Psychiatric Institute under Krafft-Ebing; chief physician of the state asylum, 1893–99, and lecturer in physiological psychology at the Technical Institute, 1896, both in Brünn. Because of his pronounced Jewish and Zionist convictions his position in Brünn became untenable, and he moved to Vienna, where he practiced as a psychiatrist, and became *Privatdozent* for psychology and ethics, 1918.

KORVIN-PIATROVSKA, PAULINA. Polish author. Published statistical studies about industry in Poland. She sympathized with Zionism and greeted the Second Congress with a Polish poem. Since the 1890's was friendly with Plehve (q.v.) in St. Petersburg and arranged for Herzl's meeting with Plehve. Thereafter, she

repeatedly intervened for the Zionist cause in high Russian political circles.

KOTZE, LEBRECHT VON (1850-1920). German court official. Royal Prussian chamberlain and equerry, imperial knight of the Order of St. John. Married in 1879 Elisabeth von Treskow of the house of Friedrichsfeld. Kotze was falsely accused in 1894 of being the author of the hundreds of anonymous letters that had disturbed the peace of the German imperial court and high society for two years. The informer was Schrader (q.v.). Following Kotze's release from prison, a duel took place between the two in which Kotze shot and killed Schrader.

KOZMIAN, STANISLAW, BARON DR. (1836-1922). Polish-Austrian statesman, historian, critic, newspaper editor and theater director. He was editor-in-chief of the conservative daily *Czas* in Cracow, a member of the Austrian parliament, and became, in 1895, the right-hand man of Prime Minister Badeni. His three volume history of the Polish uprising of 1863 (entitled *Rzecz o 1863*) was published in Polish in 1893 and in German in 1896 (translated by S. R. Landau). In 1896 Kozmian published a very favorable review of Herzl's *Judenstaat* in the government paper *Gazeta Lwowska*.

KRÄMER, MENDEL. Turkish-Jewish secret-service agent stationed in Palestine.

KREMENEZKY, JOHANN (1850-1934). Austrian Jewish engineer and Zionist leader. Born in Odessa, settled in Vienna where he established a plant for the manufacture of electrical bulbs. Became one of Herzl's close associates, member of the Inner Actions Committee (1897-1905), director of the Jewish National Fund (q.v.) from 1905-1907.

KREUZER. Small Austrian currency unit, corresponding to a penny.

KRIGER. Russian admiral. Visited Turkey in 1901 and received a high decoration from the Sultan. In 1903 commanded the Russian Mediterranean fleet.

KRONSTADT. Russian city, naval base and fortress on Kotlin Island in Kronstadt Bay.

KRUPP, ARTUR (1856-1938). Relative of the German (Essen) Krupps. Owner and director of large iron works in Berndorf, Triestingtal, Lower Austria.

KURANDA, ARTHUR (1853-1933). Austrian Jewish lawyer. President of the Austrian *Israelitische Alliance* (q.v.), of the Orphan's Society, etc.

KURDISH JEWS IN JERUSALEM. There are no data to indicate how many Kurdish Jews lived in Jerusalem at the end of the 19th century. However, in 1929 their number was 4,369.

KURDS. Herzl's statement about Kurds in Palestine is based on a mistake. There were no Kurds in Palestine either in his days or earlier. In all probability he meant Druses (q.v.).

KURSK. Russian town, capital of the Kursk Region.

KUSHAN. Turkish-Arabic term designating an official document attesting to the legal ownership of landed property duly registered in the *Tabu* (or *Tapu*), the Turkish office of land registry.

KUTTENBERG. See Polna Protest Meeting.

LA GERUSALEMME LIBERATA (Jerusalem Delivered). The title of the most significant work by Torquato Tasso (1544-1595). It is

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a romantic epic in 20 books, dealing with the recovery of Jerusalem in the First Crusade.

LABICHE, EUGÈNE (1815–1888). French playwright. Wrote more than 100 comedies, which were successfully performed in Paris and translated into many languages.

LACHMANN, E. (?–1909). German Jewish lawyer. Lived in Berlin. Was awarded the title *Justizrat*. Was member of the council of the Jewish Colonization Association from 1896 to 1909, representing the Jewish community of Berlin in whose work he had an active part.

LADINO (occasionally also referred to as Spaniolic) is the traditional colloquial tongue of the Sephardi Jews. It is a language based on medieval Spanish, with a slight admixture of Hebrew words.

LAFFITTE, RUE. the Paris address of the banking house of Rothschild.

LAMSDORF, COUNT VLADIMIR NIKOLAYEVICH (1845–1907; also spelled by Herzl Lamsdorff, Lambsdorff). Russian statesman. Became minister of foreign affairs in 1901.

LAMY, ÉTIENNE MARIE VICTOR (1845–1919). French author and publicist.

LANDAU, HERMAN (1844–1921). Born in Poland, settled in England in 1864. Co-founder and president of the Jews' Temporary Shelter; member of the Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association; co-author with Joseph Jacobs (q.v.) of the *Yiddish-English Manual*.

LANDAU, RABBI JEHUDA MENAHEM HALEVI, "of Przemyśl" (1862–1920). Rumanian rabbi. Born in Galicia. Became rabbi in Botosani, Rumania.

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LANDAU, LEOPOLD (1848–1920). German Jewish physician. Studied in Breslau; became lecturer in gynecology at the University of Breslau, 1874–76; moved to Berlin, 1876; established his own gynecological clinic in Berlin, 1892; became professor at the University of Berlin, 1893; Privy Councillor, 1908. Was active in German Zionism.

LANDAU, SAUL RAFAEL (1870–1943). Viennese lawyer, journalist and author, was for a while lecturer at the Viennese Rabbinical College (*Isr. Theologische Lehranstalt*), and became, in 1897, the first editor of *Die Welt*. A year later, however, he turned against Herzl and founded the monthly *Der Jüdische Arbeiter* (The Jewish Worker) as the organ of the socialist Zionists. From 1907 to 1917 he edited the Viennese Jewish weekly *Neue Nationalzeitung* (New National Journal). He authored *Unter Jüdischen Proletariern* (Among Jewish Proletarians, 1898); *Der Polenklub und seine Hausjuden* (The Polish Club and Its Jewish Lackeys, 1907); *Sturm und Drang im Zionismus* (Storm and Stress in Zionism, 1937); etc.

LANGERMAN, MAX (1859–1919). South African Jewish mine owner. Born in Bavaria. Acquired gold mines on the Rand and became involved in the Jameson (q.v.) Raid. Was prominent in the Jewish community and as a Zionist leader. Was the first president of the Transvaal Jewish Board of Deputies, 1903.

LANGUAGE ORDINANCES. The reference in the entry of May 31, 1899 (in the letter to Habrda, q.v.), is to the ordinances of the Austrian government with regard to the use of the official language in the mixed provinces of Austria. These ordinances constituted each time the subject of violent political battles among the members of the various nationalities concerned, especially between Germans and Czechs. Badeni's language ordinance of 1897 was regarded as anti-German.

LANSLOWNE, 5TH MARQUESS OF (Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice; 1845–1927). English statesman. From 1883 to 1888 was governor general of Canada; from 1888 to 1893 viceroy of India; from 1895 to 1900 secretary of state for war; and from 1900 to 1905 secretary of state for Foreign Affairs. During World War I he served as minister without portfolio, and his 1916 memorandum to Prime Minister Asquith on a "peace of accommodation" with Germany led to Asquith's resignation. In 1917 Lansdowne addressed his famous letter to the London *Daily Telegraph* asking for an Allied reassurance that Germany's legitimate ambitions would be recognized. Two more similar letters in 1918 effectively put an end to Lansdowne's political career.

LARMANDIE, COMTE LÉONE DE (1851–1921). French lawyer and author. Published novels, psychological studies, poetry and plays, as well as numerous writings on hermetism, Rosicrucianisms, etc.

LASSALLE, FERDINAND (1825–1864). German Jewish writer and social philosopher, the founder of the German social democratic movement. He was influenced by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. He died of injuries received in a duel resulting from a love-affair.

LASTRAS, DON DIEGO. Spanish government official. Became translator of the Spanish embassy in Vienna in 1898, appointed official translator of the same embassy in 1908, and honorary consular councillor in 1916.

LAUBE, HEINRICH (1806–1884). German author and theater director. Was head of the Viennese new city theater (Neues Stadttheater), 1872–74, 1875–80. Many of his writings deal with the contemporary European scene.

LAUER, LUIGI (1833–1901). Franciscan monk. Worked for the unification of the various groups of the *Ordine dei Minori*, and upon its achievement in 1897 became the first minister general of the order. During the *Kulturkampf* had to go into exile in Holland, Belgium, France and the United States.

LAURENT, EMILE-GHISLAIN (1861–1904). Belgian scientist. Doctor of natural sciences of Brussels University. Worked at the Pasteur Institute and at the Sorbonne in Paris; was professor at the Agricultural Institute in Gembloux, Belgium. Made important researches in natural sciences and agriculture, and undertook several scientific missions to the Congo. Participated in the Zionist El-Arish (q.v.) expedition. Was decorated by the Belgian government and was awarded, posthumously, a gold medal by the Botanic Society of Belgium. He died of fever on board ship while returning from the Congo.

LAUSANNE. City in Switzerland, north of Lake Geneva.

LAWSON, EDWARD LEVY (1833–1916). English Jewish newspaper publisher. His father, Joseph Moses Levy (died 1888) acquired *The Daily Telegraph and Courier* in 1855, a few months after it was founded by Col. Sleight, and renamed it *The Daily Telegraph*. Lawson became editor, and, upon his father's death, proprietor, of the paper. In 1903 he was created a baron (Lord Burnheim), and his son, Harry Lawson Webster Lawson (1862–1933) succeeded him as proprietor of *The Daily Telegraph*.

LAZARE, BERNARD (1865–1903). French Jewish publicist and socialist. Contributed to the *Revue Blanche*, *Figaro*, *Événement*, *Revue Bleue*. In several of these writings he militated against anti-Semitism, a subject with which he dealt also in his major work, *L'Antisémitisme, son histoire et ses causes* (Anti-Semitism: Its History and Causes, 1894). He took a leading part in defending Dreyfus (q.v.), and wrote three books about the Dreyfus affair. He participated in the Second Zionist Congress,

became a delegate in the Viennese Actions Committee, but resigned from it over a disagreement with Herzl's political activity. A volume of his Zionist writing, entitled *Job's Dung-heap*, was published in English.

LEANDER TOWER on the Bosphorus. A tower built by the ancient Greeks, about 500 B.C., on a large rock at the southern end of the Bosphorus. Today it is used as a lighthouse and called *Kiz Kulesi*.

LEGHORN (LIVORNO). City in Italy, on the Tyrrhenian Sea, 50 miles west-south-west of Florence.

LEINKAUF, MORITZ. Founder of the Viennese moving company, Leinkauf. His wife was Herzl's cousin.

LEITENBERGER, FRIEDRICH BARON, Viennese cotton-print manufacturer, one of the founders (in 1891) of the Viennese Society to Combat Anti-Semitism, which, in 1892, began to publish a paper, *Freies Blatt*.

LEMAÎTRE, JULES (1853-1914). Well-known French poet and critic.

LENBACH, FRANZ VON (1836-1904). Famous German portrait painter.

LEO XIII (1810-1903) was elected Pope in 1878.

LEOPOLD II (1835-1909). King of the Belgians. Succeeded his father, Leopold I, in 1865. He helped finance Sir Henry Morton Stanley's explorations in the Congo 1879-1884. In 1885, the Berlin Conference conferred the sovereignty over the Congo Free State (q.v.) on Leopold. This State became in 1908 a Belgian colony, and attained independence in 1960.

LEOPOLDSTADT. The second district in Vienna, which was inhabited by many Jews.

LERA, MME. Wife of a South American diplomat.

LESSEPS, VICOMTE FERDINAND MARIE DE (1805-1894). French diplomat. Builder of the Suez Canal (q.v.), and president of the Panama Canal (q.v.) company.

LESSING, GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM (1729-1781). German dramatist and critic. His finest poetic drama, *Nathan der Weise* (Nathan the Wise, 1779), is a plea for religious and racial tolerance.

LEVEN, NARCISSE (1833-1915). French Jewish lawyer, secretary to Adolphe Cremieux, and one of the founders of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle* which he served in various leading capacities. In 1896 he became president of the Jewish Colonization Association (I. C. A.) in Paris. His two-volume book, *Cinquante ans d'histoire* (Fifty Years of History), appeared in Paris in 1920.

LEVIN-EPSTEIN, ELIAHU ZEEV. An early member of the *Hovevei Zion* and co-founder of the B'nai Moshe (q.v.) in Warsaw. Was a member of the commission which was sent by the Warsaw Palestine Society to Palestine to purchase land for their members and which founded the agricultural settlement of Rehovoth. He developed the Carmel Wine Company, and later settled in New York where he continued to work for Jewish Palestine. During the First World War, he was in charge of the distribution of food sent from the U.S.A. by a chartered ship to Palestine. He remained in Palestine as a communal worker.

LEVONTIN, ZALMAN DAVID (1856-1940). Russian Jewish *Hovevei Zion*ist. One of the early pioneers, helped to found Rishon le-Zion (q.v.) in 1882. Became director of the Jewish Colonial Trust (q.v.) in London, in 1901; manager of the Anglo-Palestine Bank in Jaffa, 1903-24. Died in Tel Aviv. Author of the Hebrew history of Jewish settlement in Palestine entitled *To the Land of our Fathers* (1924-28).

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LEVY, JOSEPH HAIM (1838-1913). English Jewish economist and sociologist.

LEVYSOHN, ARTHUR (1841-1908). German Jewish journalist. Was Paris correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung* and later editor-in-chief of the *Berliner Tageblatt*.

LEWIS, LADY, née Elizabeth Eberstadt. Her father was Ferdinand Eberstadt of Mannheim, Germany. She was the second wife of Sir Henry George Lewis (1833-1912), senior member of Lewis and Lewis, a solicitor and well-known barrister in sensational cases. The marriage took place in 1867; Lewis was knighted in 1895, and created a baronet in 1902. The Lewis residence was at 88 Portland Place, London, W. 1.

LEX USSISHKIN. See Ussishkin, Menahem Mendel.

LEYDS, WILLIAM JOHANNES (1859-1940). South African statesman and writer. Secretary of State for the South African republic, 1888, 1893-97.

LHERMITE. See Caravan of Arceuil.

LHERMITTE, LEON AUGUSTIN (1844-1925). French painter.

LIBAU. Russian town, in the Curland governorate, on the shores of the Ostsee. In the 1890's, 24 per cent of its 33,000 inhabitants were Jews.

LIBRE PAROLE. French anti-Semitic daily paper, founded in 1892 by Edouard-Adolphe Drumont (q.v.).

LICHTNECKERT, JOSEF, Austrian Christian religious enthusiast who proclaimed himself to be "the returned Jesus Christ," and proposed fantastic schemes for the rejuvenation of the Jewish people and the world at large.

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LIDDA, or LIDA. Town in White Russia, close to the Lithuanian border.

LIEBEN, DR. THEODOR (1842-1917). First Secretary to the Viennese Jewish community.

LIEBENBERG. Estate in Mark Brandenburg, with the palace of Prince Philipp zu Eulenberg-Hertefeld (q.v.).

LIECHENSTEIN, PRINCE ALOIS (1846-1920). Austrian politician and member of parliament with a Christian-Socialist and anti-Semitic program.

THE LIMB: AN EPISODE OF ADVENTURE, by X. L. (pseudonym of Julian Osgood Field), 2nd edition, London: A. D. Innes & Co., 1896. 466 pp. A novel dealing with the persecution of the Jews in White Russia and with the internal strife between Hassidic Jews (see Hassid) and their opponents.

LINDAU, PAUL (1839-1919). German journalist, critic, theater director, and author. As a young man Herzl sent him one of his plays for review.

LINZ. Town in Upper Austria, on the banks of the Danube.

LIONEL BEY BONDY. Austrian Jew. Was honorary Turkish consul in Vienna, and served temporarily as correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* in Constantinople in 1898.

LIPPAY, BERTHOLD DOMINIQUE (1864-1920). Austrian painter. Born in Hungary, studied at the Antwerp Academy. Painted a portrait of Pope Pius X, and was created a Papal Count. Died in Vienna.

LIPPE, DR. CARPEL (1830-1915). Born in Stanislaw, Galicia, became a physician in Jassy, Rumania. Joined the *Hovevei Zion*, and

went to settle in Palestine where he became one of the founders of Rosh Pinah, in Galilee (1882), but later returned to Rumania.

LIPTON, SIR THOMAS JOHNSTONE (1850–1931). British merchant and yachtsman. Organized in 1898 the Lipton Limited, one of the largest commercial enterprises in England, with large tea, coffee and cocoa plantations in India and Ceylon, and other business interests in England and the United States. Was knighted in 1898, and made a baronet in 1902.

LISBON. Capital of Portugal.

LISSA AND KANN, Banking house in The Hague. See Kann, Jacobus H.

LISTER, JOSEPH (first Baron Lister of Lyme Regis; 1827–1912). English physician, founder of aseptic surgery, and professor of surgery at various universities. One of the founders of the British (later Lister) Institute of Preventive Medicine. Was from 1894 to 1900 president of the Royal Society. Was created a baronet in 1893, raised to peerage in 1897.

LÖBEL, LEOPOLD PAUL (also spelled by Herzl Löbl). Herzl's relative. Was a broker in Semlin (q.v.) later a merchant in Vienna. *Hovevei* Zionist, informed Herzl about the early Jewish colonies in Palestine and emigrated to Palestine in 1899.

LOBKOWITZES. A Bohemian noble family, originally Ujezd, known since the 9th century. Georg Christian Lobkowitz (1835–1908) became president of the Bohemian parliament in 1871.

LÖBL. See Löbel.

LODZ. City in Poland, 70 miles south-west of Warsaw.

LOEWE, JAMES HENRY (1852–1944). English Jewish communal worker, publisher and author. Secretary of the Jewish Colonial Trust. Author of the Hebrew Tutorial Preparation Series, *Mishnoh and Gemoro* and *Rashi on the Pentateuch*. Owner of the Hebrew Compendium Publishing Company.

LOEWY, LOUIS. Russian Jewish engineer, lived in Kursk.

LOMBROSO, CESARE (1836–1909). Italian Jewish anthropologist and psychiatrist who specialized in the study of the criminal and abnormal mind. He is regarded as the founder of the science of criminology.

LORANDO-TUBINI AFFAIR. In April, 1901, a conflict developed between France and Turkey because of the refusal of the Turkish government to permit a French company which had acquired the right to exploit the quais in the Constantinople port to take possession of its property, and also because of the debts Turkey owed to the two Frenchmen, Lorando and Tubini. On April 26, 1901, the French Ambassador Constans (q.v.) thereupon broke off diplomatic relations with Turkey. Lorando had lent the Porte in 1875 the amount of 85,000 Turkish pounds; Tubini in 1868, 1871, and 1873 and the 1880's, 70,000 Turkish pounds. For years the French representatives in Constantinople had pressed for a repayment of these debts. Constans set the amount at 547,000 L.T., and 250,000 L.T. respectively, and demanded payment more sharply than any of his predecessors. Following unsuccessful negotiations conducted by Constans, and in order to force Turkey to pay these debts and to fulfill certain other French demands, a French fleet was sent to occupy the Turkish island Mytilene (see Turkish-French Conflict). Lorando was the son of a family that had obtained French citizenship in the days of Louis XVI. Tubini's grandfather had been a representative of the French residing in Constantinople. Theodor Tubini (born 1830 in the East, probably in Constantinople) became the

head of a bank in England and was interested in a number of major technical projects in the eastern Mediterranean region.

LOUIS XIV (1638–1715). King of France. Styled the Great Monarch for his strong and astute statecraft, the magnificence of his court and his patronage of the arts.

LOUISE, PRINCESS (1848–1939). Daughter of Queen Victoria, married in 1871 to the ninth Duke of Argyll (q.v.).

LOURDES. Town in France at the foot of the Pyrenees, famous for its Roman Catholic shrine established in a grotto where the 14-year-old Marie Bernarde Soubirous (Saint Bernadette) claimed to have seen the Virgin Mary in 1858. The spring of Lourdes has the reputation of working miraculous cures and attracts about two million visitors annually.

LOURIE, GREGORY (1861–1917). Russian Jewish Zionist leader. Born in Pinsk, studied at the Technical Institute in Karlsruhe, Germany, lived for several years in Paris, then in Russia. From his early youth a Hovevei Zionist, joined the Zionist movement and participated in the preparations for the Jewish Colonial Trust (q.v.). At the Second Congress was elected member of the Bank Committee, and subsequently a member of the first board of the J. C. T. Was a delegate to the first five Congresses and to the Eleventh Congress.

LOUSADA, HERBERT GEORGE. English Jewish communal worker. Member of the Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association (q.v.), of the administration of the I.C.A. (q.v.) and of the Board of Jewish Guardians. Member of the very wealthy British-Jewish Lousada family which had extensive estates in Jamaica and several of whom used the title Duke of Lousada and Marquess of San Miniato, although their origin from the Duke de Losada y Louzada (who died in the middle of the 19th century) was doubtful.

LOUVRE. One of the biggest Paris department stores, named after the *Musée du Louvre*, the world-famous art-museum.

LOVERS OF ZION ASSOCIATION. The English branch of the *Hovevei Zion* (q.v.), organized and headed by Col. Goldsmid (q.v.) on military lines. It consisted of a Headquarters Tent to which subordinated were other Tents in London and various towns, each headed by a Commander.

LÖWENBERG. German village, some 25 miles to the north of Berlin.

LÖWENSTEIN, PRINCESS. Lady Anna Savile (1864–1927). Daughter of the Earl of Mexborough. Married in 1897 Prince Ludwig zu Löwenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg (1864–1899), English naval officer, youngest son of Prince Wilhelm von Löwenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg by his first wife, Princess Olga, née Countess of Schönburg. Lady Anna died in an airplane crash en route from England to Canada.

LOZÉ, HENRI-AUGUSTE (1850–1915). French administrator, diplomat and politician. Filled various posts in the police administration, and was French ambassador to Vienna from 1893 to 1897. In 1902 was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, in 1907 became a senator.

LUCANUS, FRIEDRICH KARL HERMANN VON (1831–1908). Prussian statesman, and jurist. Worked in the Prussian Ministry of Education, 1859–88; became Under Secretary of State, 1881, and was the Chief of the civilian cabinet of Kaiser Wilhelm II (q.v.), from 1888.

LUDASSY. See Gans-Ludassy, Dr. Julius von.

LUDWIG, PRINCE OF BADEN, was the deceased son of the Grand Duke Frederick of Baden.

LUEGER, KARL (1844–1910). Leader of the anti-Semitic Austrian Christian Socialist Party. In 1895 he was elected mayor of Vienna, but the government and the Emperor withheld his confirmation in office until 1897.

LUITPOLD (LEOPOLD). Prince Regent of Bavaria from 1886 to his death in 1912.

LURIE. See Lourie, Gregory.

LUSTIGE BLÄTTER. See Neue Lustige Blätter.

LUTFI AGA. Turkish court official. Was Master of the Robes, or Chief Valet, at Yildiz Kiosk (q.v.), and one of the intimates of Sultan Abdul Hamid (q.v.).

LUZZATTI, LUIGI (1841–1927). Italian Jewish statesman and scholar. Lecturer in economics at the Milano Technical Institute, 1863; professor of constitutional right at the University of Padua, 1866; secretary of state in the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, 1869–73; member of the House of Deputies, 1870–1921. Minister of Finance five times from 1891; professor at the University of Rome, 1895; minister of agriculture, prime minister and minister of the interior, 1910. His collected works were published under the title *Opere di Luigi Luzzatti* from 1924.

MACCABEANS, a society of Jewish intellectuals, artists, writers and professional men in London, founded in 1891. Their activities consisted mainly in holding meetings, and their purpose was to arouse interest in Jewish culture. Their president in 1895 was the painter Solomon J. Solomon.

MACEDONIA. A territory in the Balkan Peninsula, was under Turkish rule since the 15th century. In 1893 the Internal Macedonian

Revolutionary Organization was founded with a program of independence. In September 1902 there was an intensification of the usual disturbances caused by armed gangs, with the participation of Bulgarians. Turkey thereupon reinforced its troops on the Bulgarian border by the dispatch of several thousand men and engaged in actively fighting the bands. These events exacerbated the issue of whether Macedonia should politically belong to Bulgaria or to Turkey. On October 3, 1903, a conference was held in Mürzsteg Castle in Styria, Austria, in which Czar Nicholas II (q.v.) of Russia, Emperor Franz Josef I (q.v.) of Austria, the Russian foreign minister Lamsdorf (q.v.) and the Austrian foreign minister Goluchowski (q.v.) decided on a program of reforms in Macedonia which was subsequently transmitted to Turkey as a demand of the two powers most directly interested in the Macedonian question. The official name of the resolution, which Turkey was forced to accept, was "Mürzsteger Punktationen 1903."

MACHIAVELLI, NICCOLO (1469–1527). Italian political thinker.

MAHANAYIM. Small agricultural settlement of Galician Jews in Upper Galilee, near Rosh Pinna, founded in 1892.

MAHDI (in Arabic: The Guided One) was the epithet, roughly corresponding to Messiah, by which the Sudanese sheikh, Mohammed Ahmed (1843?–1885), was known. He led an uprising, defeated the Anglo-Egyptian forces several times, and in 1885 besieged Khartoum where General Gordon was killed.

MAHMUD DAMAD PASHA (1853–1903). By full name Mahmud Celâlettin Pasha (Damad meaning son-in-law of the Sultan). Turkish statesman. Married Seniha, a daughter of Sultan Abdulmejid, and was a close friend of Abdul Hamid (q.v.). Was appointed member of the Council of State and minister of justice and, in 1878, became a vizier with the title of Pasha. However, he lost the favor of the Sultan, and had to live in forced retire-

ment at his residence for many years, until, in 1899, he escaped to Europe with his two sons. Sultan Abdul Hamid demanded his return, and when he refused, he was sentenced to death *in absentia*. He lived, oppressed by poverty, in Rome, Paris, London and Brussels.

MAHMUD NEDIM BEY (1850-?). Turkish diplomat. Entered the foreign service in 1874. Became secretary of the Turkish Legation in Belgrade in 1886. Was appointed minister in 1890, and was sent to Athens. Became Turkish ambassador to Rome in 1891, and thereafter to Vienna (1896-1908). Was promoted to the rank of vizier with the title of Pasha (1904).

MAINAU. German island in Lake Constance (Bodensee).

MAINZ. City in Germany, on the left bank of the Rhine at its junction with the Main.

MAKK-HETES ZSIDÓ. The meaning of this Hungarian phrase (literally "seven-of-acorns-Jew") is "low type of Jew." "Makk" (acorn) is the lowest suite in the Hungarian deck of cards; seven—the lowest number.

MALLET. Banking house in Paris, headed by Barons James and Alphonse Mallet. The Banque Mallet, together with Hottin-guer (q.v.), Pillet-Will (q.v.), and others, formed a powerful Protestant banking group with headquarters in Paris and representatives in London. This group controlled the Ottoman Bank and the Turkish Public Debt.

MALVANO, GIACOMO (1841-1922). Italian Jewish statesman. Entered the diplomatic service in 1862. Secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1889-93; member of the Senate, 1896-1907.

MALZ, DR. DAVID (1862-1936). Galician Zionist. Born in Lvov, joined a Zionist students' group in 1882. In 1893 contributed the

chapter on Palestine to a pamphlet published in Lvov which contained an outline of the Zionist program. Became one of the foremost Zionist writers; his articles in *Przyszlosc* (Future) were important contributions to Zionist ideology. He was also a celebrated orator and as such made the rounds of all the towns of Galicia in the service of the Zionist cause. Under the influence of Herzl's *Judenstaat* (q.v.) he wrote (in Polish) a play which made a deep impression on the Jewish youth. He participated in the First Congress and several subsequent ones, and represented the Galician Zionists in the Greater Actions Committee. In 1900 he settled in Bursztyn and practiced there as a lawyer. Following the First World War, was on the editorial staff of *Chwila* (Minute). Died in Lvov.

MAMZER BEN NIDE. Yiddish expression (from the Hebrew), meaning literally "bastard, son of an impure (menstruating) woman."

MANCHESTER. City in England, 188 miles north of London.

MANCHURIA. A region comprising the extreme north-eastern portion of China.

MANDELKERN, DR. SOLOMON (1846-1902). Hebrew scholar and poet, translator of Byron's *Hebrew Melodies* into Hebrew. Author of a Hebrew concordance of the Bible. Was assistant state rabbi in Odessa, 1873-80, thereafter lived in Leipzig, Germany.

MANDELSTAMM, PROF. MAX EMANUEL (1839-1912). Russian Jewish oculist. Born to a prominent assimilationist family. Became an early adherent of the *Hovevei Zion* movement, a close friend of Pinsker (q.v.) and later of Herzl. Was member of the Zionist Actions Committee. After the 7th Congress he left the Zionist movement and joined Zangwill's (q.v.) Jewish Territorialist Organization. He served as the model for Professor Eichenstamm in Herzl's *Altneuland* (q.v.).

MANDL, RICHARD (1859-1918). Viennese Jewish composer who authored a one-act comic opera, a cantata, a symphonic poem, a piece for string quartet, several violin pieces and songs.

MANTEUFFEL. BARON MAXIM VON. German Christian Zionist, lived at San Michele all'Adige where he maintained a training farm for young Jewish agriculturalists. Was a guest at the First Zionist Congress.

MANTUA. City in Italy, 70 miles south-east of Milan.

MARCUS, AHRON (1843-1916). German Jewish scholar, wrote in German and in Hebrew on Hassidism, Hebrew linguistics, archaeology. Although he was thoroughly familiar with modern science, his point-of-view was completely religious. He settled in Podgorze, Galicia, where he adopted the way of life and the outlook of the Hassidic Jews.

MARCUS (OR MARKUS), DAVID DR. Rabbi since 1901 in Constantinople, where he founded Jewish schools in behalf of the *Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden*.

MARCUS, TOBIAS (of Meran). Was a delegate to the First Zionist Congress in Basel in 1897.

MARGRAVE KARL OR Charles. See Charles, Grand Duke of Baden.

MARGUERITTE, TAKÉ. Turkish agent of Rumanian extraction; favorite of the Grand Vizier.

MARGULIES, DR. SAMUEL HIRSCH (1858-1922). Rabbi. Born in Galicia, studied in Germany. In 1890 was appointed rabbi of Florence. In 1899 he renewed the *Collegio Rabbinico Italiano* (Italian Rabbinical College), founded the Pro-Falasha Committee, interested King Victor Emmanuel (q.v.) in Zionism, and was instrumental in the revival of Jewish life throughout Italy.

MARIAHILF. Formerly a suburb, in Herzl's days the 6th district, of Vienna.

MARIENBAD. Famous spa in Czechoslovakia; in Herzl's days belonged to Austria.

MARIS (painter). There were three brothers by the name of Maris, all of them well-known Dutch painters: Matthys (or Mathew) Maris (1835-1917); Jakob (also known as James) Maris (1837-1899); and Willem Maris (1844-1910). Of the three, Jakob had the greatest reputation. Two of them, Jacob and Willem, had paintings on exhibition in the Amsterdam Rijksmuseum in 1897 when Herzl visited it. However, it would be difficult to guess which of the two reminded Herzl of Corot (q.v.) and Lhermitte (q.v.), as the relationship is not clear to our 20th century eyes.

MARKUS, OF MERAN. See Marcus, Tobias.

MARMARA SEA. Small inland sea, communicating with the Mediterranean by the narrow strait of the Dardanelles, and with the Black Sea by the Bosphorus (q.v.).

MARMOREK, ALEXANDER (1865-1923). Jewish bacteriologist and Zionist leader. His work became known to Pasteur who invited him to join the staff of his institute in Paris where he became "chef de travaux." He developed an anti-streptococcus serum, pioneered in the treatment of scarlet fever, tuberculosis, typhus and diabetes. He became one of the closest friends and helpers of Herzl; was for many years member of the Greater Zionist Actions Committee. At the Tenth Congress he militated for "political" as against "practical" Zionism.

MARMORK, ISIDOR (1865-1924). Brother of Alexander and Oscar M., Austrian Jewish lawyer, was delegate to the third Zionist Congress.

MARMOREK, OSKAR (1863–1909). Viennese Jewish architect. Built several exposition halls and synagogues. Was elected by the First Zionist Congress at Basel as a member of the Inner Actions Committee. Later he played a prominent part in the Viennese Jewish community.

MARRANOS. The Spanish name of the crypto-Jews who under pressure outwardly converted to Christianity but continued in secret to adhere to Judaism. In order to escape the Inquisition many Marranos left Spain in the 15th and 16th centuries and settled mainly in the countries of the Ottoman Empire.

MARSALA. Seaport in Sicily at which Garibaldi (q.v.) landed with 1,000 of his Redshirts in 1860 to commence his Sicilian campaign.

MARSCHALL, BARON ADOLF HERMANN, VON BIEBERSTEIN (1842–1911). German diplomatist. From 1890 to 1897 state secretary in the German Foreign Office; from 1897 to 1911, German Ambassador in Constantinople; in 1911 Ambassador to Great Britain.

MARSEILLES. French city and seaport on the Mediterranean.

MARSHALIK. Yiddish term designating the jokester who used to function at weddings among the East European Jews. Among his tasks were also the delivery of an elegiac discourse prior to the wedding ceremony itself and the announcing, usually in rhymed sentences, of the wedding gifts.

MARX. English Jewish banker. Partner of Isaac Seligman (q.v.).

MARX HOUSE. The Stern-Marx house was a private house in the Mamillah Road in Jerusalem. The Stern family emigrated to Palestine from Frankfort, probably in the early 1880's. Herzl and his entourage were the guests of the Stern family, since the hotel accommodations available in Jerusalem were unsatisfactory.

Marx was the family name of Stern's wife. Descendants of the Stern family have to this day in their possession a number of objects connected with Herzl's visit in Jerusalem and the room in which Herzl stayed is kept as a kind of minor museum.

On July 5, 1950, a plaque was unveiled on the wall of this house which reads (in Hebrew): "Benjamin Z'ev Theodor Herzl stayed in this house during his work here for the establishment of the Jewish State, on Marheshvan 17, 5659—November 2, 1898."

MARX, KARL (1818–1883). German Jewish socialist, the famed founder of Marxism, whose best known book *Das Kapital* (1867) expounds the theory of proletarian exploitation by capitalism and of the ultimate transformation of society by the revolution of the working class.

MATAMORE, literally "Moor killer," the loud-mouthed, bragging hero of popular Spanish comedies.

MATONE. Yiddish term (from the Hebrew *mattanah*), meaning present, gift, bribe.

MAUER. A suburb of Vienna, 6 miles to the south-west from the center of the city.

MAUSCHEL. German-Jewish term for "Jew" with emphatically derogatory connotations.

MAXIM, SIR HIRAM STEVENS (1840–1916). British inventor.

MAXIMOV, EUGENE YAKOVLEVICH (1849–1904). Russian journalist and Slavophile. Participated as a war correspondent in the Serbian war, 1875, and the Balkan war, 1877–78. Worked as a newspaperman in Central Asia, 1891.

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MAYBAUM, DR. SIEGMUND (1844–1919). Liberal rabbi of the Berlin Jewish community (1882–1907). One of the signatories of the protest of rabbis against Zionism in 1897. Published several studies on Jewish history, religion, and homiletics.

MAYER, secretary of the London Rothschild. See Meyer, Sir Carl.

MAYER, CAPTAIN. French Jewish officer and professor at the École Polytechnique.

MAYER, H. G. (1853–1906). English Jewish communal worker, honorary superintendent of the Jews' Free School.

MAYER, SIGMUND (ca. 1830–1920). Viennese Jewish merchant. From 1904 to 1911 president of the Union of Austrian Jews, then honorary president. Wrote a History of the Jews in Vienna entitled *Die Wiener Juden 1700–1900* (Vienna, 1917), and memoirs, entitled *Ein Wiener Kaufmann* (A Viennese Merchant).

MAYFLOWER. The name of the ship which brought the first pilgrims from England to America in 1620.

MAZBATA. Any official Turkish document carrying several signatures.

MAZIE, DR. AHARON MEIR (1858–1930). Russian Jewish physician. One of the early settlers in Palestine where he lived at Rishon le-Zion (q.v.) as physician to the Rothschild colonies. Became chief physician at the Bikkur Holim Hospital in Jerusalem, 1906. Author of a dictionary of Hebrew medical terms.

MAZZELTOV. Yiddish expression (from the Hebrew *mazzal tov*), meaning good luck.

MCILWRAITH, SIR MALCOLM, K.C.M.G., K.C. (1865–1941). British lawyer. 1898–1916 judicial advisor to the Egyptian government;

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1905 established the Criminal Assize Court in Egypt. Contributor to *Fortnightly*, *XIX Century* and *Law Quarterly*.

MECCA. The holiest city of Islam. Capital of the Hejaz province in the Arabian Peninsula. Today in Saudi Arabia.

MEININGEN, DUKE OF. In Herzl's days the ruler of Sachsen-Meiningen was Georg II (born in 1826; succeeded his father in 1866; died in 1914).

MEIR, RABBI JACOB (1856–1939). Sephardic rabbi, born in Jerusalem. Became member of the Jerusalem Rabbinical Court in 1887; chief rabbi of Salonica 1907–19; Sephardic chief rabbi of Palestine, 1920–39.

MEJIDIYE (In modern Turkish spelling *mecidiye*). The Turkish pound of one hundred piasters. A gold coin, minted for the first time by Sultan Abdulmejid in 1844. There was also a silver Mejidiye of twenty piasters which had the size of the American silver dollar. The value of one gold Mejidiye was four U.S. dollars, of one silver Mejidiye—80 U.S. cents.

MEJIDIYE ORDER (more accurately: *Mecidi Order*). Ottoman decoration, established by Sultan Abdulmejid in 1852, with six classes. It was widely conferred, often upon foreigners, and granted for life. It had seven silver rays and crescents with stars around a golden medallion, ornamented with decorative enamels and jewels according to the classes.

MELANDER, HENNING (1858–1933). Swedish geodesist. In several of his books and articles he tried to prove that the Ark of the Covenant was not removed by the Babylonians but was buried in Hakeldama, in the vicinity of Jerusalem, at the command of King Josiah. According to a statement contained in his book "The Hidden Temple Treasures of Jerusalem" (Stockholm, 1907), Herzl had distributed articles he wrote on this subject in

*Die Welt* (the first in 1898) among outstanding scholars, and promised Melander that he would enable him to accompany him to Palestine to institute a search for the Ark of the Covenant, but this plan did not materialize because of Herzl's death.

MÉLINE, FELIX-JULES (1838–1925). French politician. Was elected as a member of the Paris *Commune* in 1871, but refused the office. In 1876 was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. Was minister of agriculture from 1883 to 1885. In 1888 he became President of the Chamber, until 1889. In 1896 he formed a moderate republican cabinet and remained at its head until 1898. Became member of the Senate in 1903, and was minister of agriculture in 1915–16.

MEMDUH BEY. Turkish court official. Was third assistant master of ceremonies and (about 1902) one of the interpreters of the Sultan.

MEMDUH PASHA (1829–1923). Turkish statesman. Became secretary of Sultan Abdulaziz in 1861. Was appointed chief secretary of the Ministry of Finance, then of the Ministry of Education. Was appointed member of the Council of State. Was sent as governor to Konya, then to Sivas, then to Ankara. In 1894 was promoted to the rank of vizier with the title of Pasha. In 1895 was appointed minister of the interior. Served in this post until the 1908 revolution, when he was dismissed and banished to an Aegean island. After the general amnesty returned to Istanbul (1911). It was rumored that he was fond of bribery and was one of the spies of Sultan Abdul Hamid II (q.v.). He wrote and published several books about his time.

MENDELSSOHN & CO., Berlin banking firm, was founded by Joseph and Abraham, two sons of the German Jewish philosopher Moses Mendelssohn. The son of Joseph, Alexander Mendelssohn, the head of the firm after his father's death, was the last Jewish descendant of Moses Mendelssohn.

MENSDORF-PONILLY-DIETRICHSTEIN, COUNT. Austrian Statesman. Ambassador of Austria-Hungary to London.

MERAN. Health resort in the Italian Alps.

MERRY DEL VAL, RAFAEL (1865–1930). Roman Catholic prelate. Born in London where his father was secretary to the Spanish legation. Was ordained in the priesthood in 1888 and quickly rose in the ranks of the Vatican hierarchy. In 1903 served as secretary to the conclave which elected Pope Pius X, and a few months later became papal secretary of state. From 1914 to his death was secretary of the congregation of the Holy Office.

MESHUGGEH OR MESHUGGE. Yiddish term (from the Hebrew *m'shugga'*), meaning crazy, mad.

MESOPOTAMIA. Ancient name of the land between the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers. In Herzl's days, and up to the end of World War I, Mesopotamia was a Turkish province. Today it is the Republic of Iraq.

MEYER, ARTHUR (1844–1924). French journalist, born a Jew, converted to Catholicism. In 1865 acquired the *Gaulois*, a right-wing, sensationalist daily paper, but sold it a year later; in 1867 he bought the *Paris-Journal*, sold it a few years later. In 1879 he bought the *Gaulois* again, soon resold it, and reacquired the *Paris-Journal* (1881). Then he bought the *Gaulois* a third time. He was an ardent royalist, a rabid anti-Dreyfusard, and supported anti-Semitism in his fight for royalism. Shortly before the end of the Dreyfus trial he converted to Catholicism.

MEYER, SIR CARL (1851–1922). English Jewish financial expert. Head of the Rothschild Office until 1897. Director of the Egyptian Bank. Supported the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.

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MEYER-COHN, DR. HEINRICH (1855-1905). German Jewish banker, philanthropist, and member of the *Hovevei Zion*. Lived in Berlin.

MEYERS KONVERSATIONS-LEXIKON. A standard German encyclopedia, first published in 1839-52. Volume 18 of a subsequent edition (Leipzig and Vienna, 1898, p. 952) contains an article of 19 lines on Zionism, entitled *Zionisten* (Zionists). It is a fair summation of what Zionism stands for, and it states that "the first impetus to the foundation of this society was given by Th. Herzl in Vienna with his treatise *"The Jewish State . . ."*"

MEYERSOHN. See Meyerson.

MEYERSON, EMILE (1859-1933). French Jewish journalist, administrator and philosopher. Born in Poland, settled in Paris in 1882, became in 1888 editor of the French news agency, *Agence Havas*. In 1898 became active in the Jewish Colonization Association (q.v.) and was its director from 1900 to 1923. He was the creator of the extensive philanthropic work of the I.C.A. in Russia, and administered Baron Edmond Rothschild's (q.v.) Palestinian colonies. From 1898 to 1903 he organized a large-scale inquiry in Russia whose results were published in two volumes first in Russia then in Paris entitled *Recueil de matériaux sur la situation des Israélites de Russie* (1906-08: Collection of Materials about the Situation of the Jews of Russia). Concurrently with these activities, Meyerson devoted himself to the study of a philosophy of the sciences, wrote one of the best philosophical explanations of Einstein's theory of relativity, analyzed the systems of German idealism, and authored other studies in related fields.

MEZUMMEN. Yiddish expression (from the Hebrew *m'zumman*) meaning "jointly;" namely the saying of the grace after meals jointly by three adult males.

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MICHAELIS, PHILIPP (1861-1926). English Jewish bookseller and Hovevei Zionist. Placed his services voluntarily at Herzl's disposal in printing propaganda material. Attended the Fourth Zionist Congress in London as spectator.

MIESLITZ. Small town in Moravia, Austria.

MIKVEH ISRAEL. Agricultural school, located on the outskirts of Tel-Aviv-Jaffa, founded by the *Alliance Israélite Universelle* in 1870, upon the initiative of Charles Netter (1826-1882). Since its opening it has graduated thousands of students and is to this day an important center for agricultural training in Israel.

MILAN IV AND I. See Obrenovich.

MILICEVIC (MILITCHEVITCH), DR. MIHAÏLO (1864-1908). Serbian civil servant. Born in Vienna as the son of a Serbian merchant, spent his youth there and graduated from the Faculty of Law of Vienna University. In 1888 entered into the service of the Serbian Ministry of Foreign Affairs as secretary of the Serbian Legation in Berlin. From 1889 to 1899 was secretary to King Alexander Obrenovich of Serbia, son of King Milan (see Obrenovich). From 1899 to 1900 was Serbian minister in London, from 1902 to 1906 minister in Berlin, and from 1906 to his death again minister in London.

MILLE, PIERRE (1864-1941). French journalist and fiction writer. Traveled extensively in West Africa, the Congo, India and Indo-China; served as war correspondent of the Paris *Journal des Débats* during the Greco-Turkish war in 1897. From 1901 to 1932 wrote the column *En Passant* in the Paris daily *Le Temps*. Published several books including novels and short stories.

MINSK CONFERENCE. In 1902 the Russian Zionists held a conference in Minsk at which problems of Zionism, and in particular national-cultural issues, were discussed.

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MINTZ, DR. ALEXANDER. Viennese Jewish lawyer and *Hovevei Zion*-ist. Attended the First Zionist Congress. Served on the Program Committee and was elected to the Inner Actions Committee. Before the Second Zionist Congress he left the movement and later joined the anti-Zionist Austrian *Israelitische Union* whose vice-president he became.

MINYAN. Hebrew word, literally count or number. The quorum of ten adult Jews whose presence is necessary for the performance of the traditionally prescribed communal prayers.

MIQUEL, JOHANNES VON (1828-1901). Prussian statesman and lawyer. Chief mayor of Osnabrück, 1876-79; of Frankfurt a. M., 1879-90. Member of the German *Reichstag*, 1867-77 and 1887-90. Minister of Finance, 1890-1901. He made income tax the central feature in the German system of taxation.

MITZRAYIM. The Biblical Hebrew name of Egypt.

MOAB, MOUNTAINS OF. Mountain ranges and highlands to the east and south-east of the Dead Sea. The area inhabited by the Moabites in Biblical times. Today part of the Kingdom of Jordan.

MOCATTA, FREDERIC DAVID (1828-1902). English Jewish financier, bibliophile and philanthropist, active in Jewish public affairs. Until 1874 he was a member of the firm Mocatta and Goldsmid, bullion brokers to the Bank of England; thereafter he devoted himself mainly to philanthropy and became a prominent patron of Jewish literature. He bequeathed the Mocatta library to the Jewish Historical Society of England.

MODANE. Contact man between Herzl and Greenberg (q.v.).

MODENA. City in Italy, 25 miles north-west of Bologna.

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MOGEN DAVID. Hebrew name for the "shield of David." It has been for centuries the symbol of Judaism.

MOHAMMEDAN. Adherent of Islam, the religion founded by Mohammed. See Islam, Moslems.

MOHR. Austrian Jewish journalist and Zionist. Was editor of the *Reichspost*.

MOLINARI, GUSTAVE (1819-1912). Belgian economist, professor at the Brussels Museum of Industry. Author of numerous economic studies, especially about labor problems.

MOLTKE, COUNT HELMUTH KARL BERNARD VON (1800-1891). At the age of eighteen was appointed as one of the pages of the King of Denmark. When he saw little prospect of advancement at the Danish court, he entered the Prussian service (in 1822), and made a brilliant military career as the head of the general staff of the Prussian army.

MOMBASSA (MOMBASA). Principal seaport of Kenya Colony in East Africa.

MONSIEUR JOSSE L'ORFÈVRE. French expression, describing an egoist who hides his self-seeking intentions behind well-sounding advice, taken from a scene in act one of Moliere's *L'amour médecin*.

MONSON, SIR EDMUND JOHN (1834-1909). British diplomatist, held various posts in the diplomatic service, was British Ambassador at Vienna (1893), and Paris (1896-1904). Was created a baronet in 1905.

MONTAGNINI, CARLO (1863-1913). Italian cleric. Named titular Archbishop of Larissa and destined to Colombia (South America) as Apostolic Delegate and Envoy Extraordinary on

Feb. 10, 1913. Went to Germany for treatment of cancer and died in Berlin, before ever going to his post.

MONTAGUE, SIR SAMUEL, (1832-1911). English Jewish banker, founder of Samuel Montague & Co., a liberal member of parliament and a leader of orthodox Jewry and of the *Hovevei Zion* in England. In 1907 he was created Lord Swaythling. In 1893 he presented in behalf of the *Hovevei Zion*, a petition to the Turkish Sultan for colonization in Transjordan. A decade later, however, he pleaded publicly against the Jewish Colonial Trust.

MONTE CARLO. Commune in Monaco, on the Riviera, famed for its casino.

MONTEFIORE, CLAUDE JOSEPH GOLDSMID (1858-1938). Leader of British Liberal Judaism and author of several volumes in Rabbinics, on Jewish literary history and the Gospels. He was deeply involved in Jewish communal affairs, founded (together with Israel Abrahams) the *Jewish Quarterly Review* in 1888, and financed and edited it until 1908. He was president of the Anglo-Jewish Association (1895-1920), in which capacity he opposed Zionism and the Balfour Declaration.

MONTEFIORE, SIR FRANCIS ABRAHAM (1860-1935). Grand-nephew of Moses Montefiore (q.v.), English Jewish barrister. Was president of the Board of Deputies, and honorary president of the English Zionist Federation (1900). Was a delegate to several Zionist congresses and aided Herzl in his negotiations with the British government.

MONTEFIORE, SIR JOSEPH SEBAG (1822-1903). Son of Sarah, sister of Sir Moses Montefiore. English Jewish financier, President of the Board of Deputies. Was knighted in 1896. From 1894 to 1902 was President of the Council of the Spanish-Portuguese Jewish community of London.

MONTEFIORE, SIR MOSES (Haim; 1784-1885). Anglo-Jewish financier and philanthropist of Italian origin. Was a leading member of the London Stock Exchange. Following his retirement from active business (1824) he devoted himself to the betterment of the conditions of the Jews who in those days still suffered from disabilities and oppression in England. He took active and helpful interest in the fate of Jews in Poland, Russia, Rumania, Syria and Palestine. He made seven journeys to the east (1827-1847) mainly in the interest of the Jews. He was knighted in 1837, and raised to the baronetcy in 1846.

MONTENEGRO. In Herzl's days an independent kingdom in the Balkans. In 1918 became part of Yugoslavia.

MONTESQUIEU (1689-1755). French philosophical historian, whose book, *Spirit of the Laws* (Geneva, 1748), secured for him the position of being regarded as the greatest literary man of his day. An earlier book of his, *Les Lettres Persanes* (The Persian Letters, Amsterdam, 1721), satirizing the follies of his age in literature, politics, religion and social life, reached several editions within a year after its first publication.

MONTREAL. City in Quebec, Canada.

MORAVIA. Province of Czechoslovakia; in Herzl's days (up to 1918), a province of Austria.

MORE, SIR THOMAS (1478-1535). English statesman and author, published his famous political romance, *Utopia*, in 1516. It describes a society, located on the imaginary island of Utopia, living under a perfect governmental, economic and social system.

MORÈS, MARQUIS DE, Prominent French anti-Semite who, in a duel in 1892, killed Captain Mayer, a French Jewish officer and professor at the École Polytechnique.

MORGAN, JOHN PIERPONT (1837-1913). American financier, head of the banking firm J. P. Morgan & Co., organizer of the United States Steel Co., art collector and humanitarian.

MORITZ, COUSIN. See Reichenfeld, Moritz.

MORLEY, VISCOUNT MORLEY OF BLACKBURN (1838-1923). English author and statesman. Joined the staff of the *London Saturday Review* in 1863, and served from 1867 to 1882 as editor of the *Fortnightly Review*. In 1878 he began editing the *English Men of Letters* series, and from 1880 to 1883 was editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Was elected in 1883 to Parliament as a Liberal, and became a trusted intermediary between the Irish members of Parliament and the Cabinet. He favored Irish home rule. In 1886, and again from 1892 to 1895, was secretary of state for Ireland. In 1905-1910 was secretary of state for India. Morley was also the most eminent biographer of his time. He was elevated to the peerage in 1908.

MOROCCO, PARTITION PLAN OF. In the second half of the year 1902 the "Moroccan problem" entered a new, acute phase as a result of the outbreak of uprisings in Morocco which the Sultan of Morocco was unable to subdue and which brought about an intervention on the part of the European powers.

MOROSINI. Italian actress and singer.

MOSCOW. Capital of Russia. In Herzl's days only those Jews could settle and reside in Moscow to whom a special permit was granted.

MOSER, GUSTAV VON (1825-1903). German officer, landowner and playwright. Wrote about 100 comedies, several of them having a military setting.

MOSES, MOSES (died in 1903). Wealthy Jewish merchant in Katowice, one of the earliest adherents of the Jewish national idea and of the *Hovevei Zion* movement in Germany. Participated in 1894 in the first general conference of the *Hovevei Zion* which took place in his home town, Katowice, and in four Zionist Congresses.

MOSLEMS (OR MUSLIMS). The followers of Islam, the religion founded by Mohammed (570-632), the Arabian Prophet. See Islam.

MOSQUE OF OMAR. The popular name of the Dome of the Rock, attributed to the Caliph Omar who in 638 conquered Palestine, but in reality built by the Omayyad Caliph Abdel Malik ibn Merwan more than one hundred years later. It is built in the middle of the *Haram al-Sharif* (Noble Sanctuary) in the Old City of Jerusalem. Located near it is the Aqsa Mosque. This temple complex which occupies the site of the ancient Jewish Temple, is regarded by the Muslims as their third holiest place after Mecca and Medina in Arabia. The huge native rock around which the Mosque of Omar is built figures in Talmudic legend, under the name *Even Shetiyya* (Foundation Stone), as the navel of the earth, and as the base upon which the Ark of the Covenant stood in the Holy of Holies, the central part of Solomon's Temple. According to Biblical law only the High Priest was allowed to enter the Holy of Holies, and that only once a year, on Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement). Following the destruction of the Temple the exact location of the Holy of Holies could no longer be ascertained. The rabbis, therefore, as a precaution, placed the entire Temple area out of bounds, and enforced this prohibition with the threat of excommunication for the transgressor.

MOSSE, RUDOLF (1843-1920). German Jewish newspaper and book publisher. In 1867 he founded an advertisement service; in 1872 the German daily *Berliner Tageblatt* (q.v.); and in 1889 the

*Berliner Morgenzeitung*. In 1904 the R. Mosse Verlag took over the publication of the *Berliner Volkszeitung*. The Mosse publishing house also published professional journals, general literature, and reference books. Mosse was for many years member of the council of the Berlin Jewish reform congregation.

MOUNT CASIUS. The reference in Kessler's (q.v.) telegram entered by Herzl on February 19, 1903, is not to the well-known ancient name of the lofty mountain near Antioch (Antakya) at the north-eastern corner of the Mediterranean (today in Turkey), but to the hill *El-Kas* at the south-eastern corner of the Mediterranean near Lake Sirbon in Sinai, which was also called Mount Casius.

MOUNT OF OLIVES. Hill east of Jerusalem, of historical fame. Up to 1948 it was the favorite burial place of religious Jews in Palestine. At present part of the Kingdom of Jordan.

MOUNTAIN JEWS. The Jews of the Caucasus mountains, in the Daghestan, Baku, Terek, Kuban, Yelizavetpol (later Ganja) districts. They speak (or, rather, spoke in Herzl's days, for subsequently they have been russified) an Iranian dialect, and dressed in the manner of the non-Jewish natives of the Caucasus. They wore arms and cartridges, and did not take off their swords even when entering the synagogue.

MOZA OR MOTSA. Village (*moshavah*) in Palestine (today in Israel) to the west of Jerusalem along the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway. Founded in 1894.

MOZAMBIQUE, or Portuguese East Africa. A colony situated to the north of the Union of South Africa, with an area of 297,731 square miles. The Portuguese began to penetrate and conquer the territory in 1505. Its present boundaries were determined in the 1884-85 Berlin Conference and by a convention with Great Britain in 1891.

MUEZZIN. The Arabic name (also used in Turkish) of the religious official who five times a day, at the prescribed hour, ascends the minaret (tower) of the mosque and calls the faithful to prayer.

MÜHLBACH. Resort town in Tirol, Austria, on the Rienz river.

MÜHLING, COUNT. Herzl misheard, and consequently misspelled, the name of this individual. His correct name was Mülinen (q.v.).

MÜLINEN, COUNT EBERHARD VON (1861-1927). German civil servant of Swiss origin. Entered the Prussian legal service in 1887; was transferred to the Imperial foreign service in 1888, and stationed in Beirut, at the German consulate as interpreter-apprentice. In 1890 was transferred to Constantinople, where, in 1894, was advanced to the position of Second Dragoman. Following the Palestine-trip of the Kaiser and the Empress, on which they were accompanied by Mülinen, he was created a Royal Lord Chamberlain and detailed into the service of the Empress. In 1905 he resigned from court service and became in 1909 German titular consul general in Aleppo.

MÜLLER, EUGEN VON (born 1844). German soldier. General of the artillery, Adjutant General to the Grand Duke of Baden and tutor of the Grand Duke's children following Hechler's (q.v.) departure from that post.

MÜNCHENER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG. Daily paper published in Munich, Germany.

MUNICH (German München). Capital of Bavaria, Germany.

MÜNIR PASHA, MAHMUD (1844-1899). Turkish official. Studied in Paris, 1857. Became an employee at the Turkish Embassy in Paris, 1863; chargé d'affaires, 1872. Became director of the Foreign Correspondence Service of the Ministry of Foreign

Affairs, and, in 1874, was appointed interpreter of the Imperial Chancery of State. After serving as secretary for official foreign correspondence and master of ceremonies at Yildiz, was promoted to the rank of vizier with the title of Pasha in 1884. He was known as "Dragoman Münir Pasha."

MÜNSTER, GEORG HERBERT, Duke of Derneburg, Count zu Münster-Ledenburg, Baron of Grotthaus (1820–1902). German statesman. German Ambassador to London, 1873; to Paris, 1885–1900. He represented Germany at the 1899 Peace Conference at The Hague. Wrote several volumes of political reminiscences.

MÜNZ, DR. SIGMUND (1859–1934). Austrian Jewish journalist. On the staff of the *Neue Freie Presse* specializing in politics. Prior to 1892 he had been its correspondent in Italy where he established contacts with Agliardi (q.v.) and other clericals. Author of *Aus dem modernen Italien*, 1889, and *Aus Quirinal und Vatikan*, 1891.

MURAD V (1840–1904). Turkish Sultan, elder brother of Abdul Hamid II (q.v.). He succeeded Abdulaziz, but ruled for three months only (1876). Had a broad education, and liberal leaders were eagerly looking forward to his accession. But he became an alcoholic and suffered a nervous breakdown. Following Abdulaziz's suicide, he became depressed and mentally unbalanced and was deposed because of insanity. Following Abdul Hamid's accession, Murad lived in retirement in Çırağan Palace on the Bosphorus, practically a prisoner, for another twenty-eight years.

MURAVIEV, COUNT MICHAÏL NIKOLAYEVICH (1845–1900). Russian statesman. Foreign secretary.

MÜRZSTEG REFORMS. See Macedonia.

MUSHIR. Turkish military title, roughly corresponding to marshal.

MUTESSARIF. Turkish title of the governor of a *sanjak* (q.v.).

MUTTERSÖHNCHEN (Mother's Pet), a comedy by Herzl in four acts, written in 1885.

MUZHNIK. The traditional name of the Russian peasant.

MYERS, ASHER ISAAC (1848–1902), joined the *Jewish Chronicle* in 1869, and became its editor in 1878. Was an influential leader of the London Jewish intellectuals.

MYTILENE AFFAIR. See Turkish-French conflict.

NAIROBI, town in Kenya colony in British East Africa. Was selected as the site of the headquarters of the Uganda Railway in 1899, and thereafter expanded rapidly as a commercial center. In 1907 it replaced Mombasa as capital of Kenya.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE (1769–1821). Emperor of France 1804–1814, 1815.

NAPOLEON, PRINCE LOUIS JOSEPH JEROME (1864–1932). Grandson of Napoleon's youngest brother, Jerome, King of Westphalia. Became a Russian general and aspired to the throne of France.

NAQUET, ALFRED JOSEPH (1834–1916). French social reformer, was imprisoned in 1867 for his share in secret revolutionary activities. Three years later he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies and carried through a reform of the French divorce law.

NARRISHKAYT. Yiddish term (from the German *Narrischkeit*), meaning foolishness.

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NASCHAUER, PAUL (1867?-1900). Brother of Herzl's wife, Julie. Figured as the publisher of *Die Welt* (q.v.).

NASIF. See Nazif Pasha Ahmed.

NATCHEVITCH (OR NATCHOWITCH). Bulgarian Minister of Commerce and Agriculture up to 1896.

NATHAN, MATTHEW, SIR (1862-1939). English Jewish soldier, joined the Royal Engineers in 1880. Later entered the colonial service, and held various administrative positions in British territories: Governor of Sierra Leone 1898; of the Gold Coast 1900-03; of Hong Kong 1903-06; of Natal 1907-09; of Queensland 1920-25. Was chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue 1911-14, minister of pensions in Lloyd George's cabinet.

NATIONAL CASINO IN BUDAPEST. Aristocratic club with its membership recruited from among the nobility and the most outstanding artists, scholars, writers, etc.

NATIONAL FUND. First mentioned in the Diaries in an entry dated April 11, 1898. The establishment of a Jewish National Fund, to receive donations and to acquire landed property in Palestine for the Jewish people, was proposed at the First Zionist Congress (1897) by Prof. Schapira of Heidelberg. It was implemented at the Fifth Congress (1901).

NAVON, JOSEPH BEY (1859-1934). Jewish banker and communal worker in Palestine. He dealt in real estate and housing developments and was one of the originators of the Jaffa-Jerusalem railroad line. For several years he lived in Paris. His archives are preserved in the Zionist Central Archives in Jerusalem.

NAZARBEEK, AVETIS. Armenian patriot. Lived for many years in London. Exiled leader of the Armenian Revolutionary Party (the Huntchak Party), which he founded in 1886, aiming at the

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establishment of an autonomous Armenia under Christian rule. Edited in London the party's journal, also called *Huntchak* (The Bell; 1888-1900). Author of *The Voice of the Armenian Revolutionists upon the Armenian Problem and How to Solve it* (London, 1895). and *Through the Storm: Pictures of Life in Armenia* (London, 1899). See also Armenia.

NAZARETH. Town in Galilee, today in Israel.

NAZIF PASHA, AHMED (1841-1906). Turkish financier. Began his career as an accountant in government service in 1857. Became accountant of the Ottoman Bank, then of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt. Was appointed State Commissioner of the Public Debts, and, in 1889, under-secretary in the Ministry of Finance. In 1891 was appointed Minister of Finance with the rank of a Vizier, and in 1893 received the title of Pasha. Became Minister of Customs in 1898, and again Minister of Finance in 1904.

NEGOTIORUM GESTIO is an ancient Roman legal concept. Its literal meaning is "management of affairs," but in Roman law its use was narrowed down to the managing of the affairs of an individual or a group by a manager ("gestor") not instructed or authorized by them to do so. In such a case the principal concerned ("dominus negotiorum") is legally bound by the undertakings entered into by the gestor. Herzl himself considered the "Society of Jews" he planned to create as the gestor of the Jews, cf. his *The Jewish State*, Tel Aviv, 1956, pp. 121-8.

NEMEC. A Foreign Legionnaire.

NES ZIONA. Jewish agricultural settlement founded in 1882 on the site originally called Wadi Hanin (Arabic). The settlers engaged primarily in the cultivation of oranges.

NEUBERGER. Viennese Jew. Member of "Kadimah."

NEUE FREIE PRESSE, a Viennese daily, founded in 1864 as a liberal organ by Michael Etienne and Max Friedländer (a cousin of Ferdinand Lassalle). Its importance increased under the founders' successors, Eduard Bacher and Moritz Benedikt, who made it not only into a leading daily of Vienna but also into one of the most influential and respected papers of Europe. It supported the Liberal Party in Austria, as did most of the Austrian Jews.

NEUE LUSTIGE BLÄTTER. Viennese humoristic weekly, published from 1888 to 1899. It was owned by a Jewish newspaper group, and was edited by Carl Beer.

NEUES WIENER TAGBLATT. Viennese daily paper.

NEUGEBAUER, LÁSZLÓ (Ladislaus; 1845–1919). Hungarian-Austrian banker and poet. Lived in Pest and Vienna where he worked in the management of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. He translated the works of Hungarian poets and novelists into German. His lyrics were set to music by Franz Liszt and Karl Goldmark.

NEUMANN. Viennese Jewish attorney.

NEUMANN, WILHELM, (1860–?) Austrian Jewish journalist. Worked since 1883 for the *Fremdenblatt*, later became its editor.

NEW GHETTO, THE. Title of a play written by Herzl in two weeks (Oct. 21–Nov. 8, 1894). It is the story of the young Jewish lawyer, Dr. Jacob Samuel, who marries Hermine Hellman, the daughter of a wealthy merchant. He becomes involved in business deals between Jewish and Christian entrepreneurs. Samuel denounces von Schramm, the Christian partner of his own brother-in-law, for his treatment of his workers who perished in a frightful accident in the mine owned by the partnership. He is challenged

to a duel by Schramm and killed by him. The play marks the completion of Herzl's return to his people. It sets forth the idea—soon thereafter fully developed in the *Judenstaat*—that the Jews must emancipate themselves from their internal enslavement. It was performed at the Viennese Carl Theater 25 times (premier performance on Jan. 5, 1898), and produced in more than twenty Austrian and German theaters. Its critical reception was reserved, in Berlin almost hostile. The play was serialized in *Die Welt*, and published in Vienna in 1898 and again in 1920.

NEW YORK HERALD. New York daily paper, founded in 1832 by James Gordon Bennett (1795–1872). In 1924 it merged with the *New York Tribune* to form the *New York Herald Tribune* which is one of the most important dailies in New York City to this day.

NEW YORK JOURNAL. New York daily paper, originally called *New York Morning Journal*, acquired by William Randolph Hearst in 1895.

NEW YORK SUN. New York daily paper, founded in 1833.

NEWLINSKI (OR NEWLINSKY), PHILIP MICHAEL DE (1841–1899). Austrian political agent and journalist, born in Volhynia, a scion of an old aristocratic Polish family. He studied law at the University of St. Petersburg, and in 1865 began to publish articles in leading periodicals of that city and of Moscow. Soon thereafter he changed allegiance, became first a Hungarian and then an Austrian subject, and entered the services of the Austrian Foreign Ministry where he was put in charge of the political department of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Constantinople. Following the coronation of Abdul Hamid II (1876), he gained the new Sultan's friendship. In 1879, on account of large debts, he had to leave the diplomatic service. In 1880 he went to Paris but continued to serve the Austrian

Foreign Ministry on a retainer basis, while working also as a free-lance journalist. In 1887 he opened a news agency in Vienna and began publishing the daily *Correspondance de l'Est*, with its supplement, *Oesterreichische Korrespondenz*. His good relations with the Sublime Porte continued throughout, and thus he was in a position to be helpful to Herzl in establishing contacts for him in Constantinople.

NICHOLAS II (1868–1918). Czar of Russia. His father was Czar Alexander III who ruled from 1881 to 1894. His mother, Czarina Maria Fedorovna, was originally Princess Maria Sophia Frederika Dagmar, daughter of Christian IX, King of Denmark. Nicholas II succeeded his father in 1894 and married in the same year Princess Alice of Hesse. He was crowned in 1896. In 1917 he abdicated in favor of his son, Grand Duke Michael, but in July 1918 he and his wife and children were executed by the Bolsheviks.

NIEGO, JOSEF (1863–1946). Sephardic Jewish agriculturist. Born in Turkey. Became director of the Mikveh Israel (q.v.) Agricultural School in 1891.

NIESE, HANSI (1875–1934). Austrian actress. In 1893 began playing at the Viennese Raimund Theater. In 1899 she married theater director Joseph Jarno and became a member of the Stadt Theater. From 1900 she played in the Josefstädter Theater. In the 1930's she appeared in Austrian and German motion pictures.

NIETZSCHE, FRIEDRICH WILHELM (1844–1900). The famous German philosopher, who taught that contemporary European standards were those of the slaves, and that the true man, the real aristocrat, the "superman," can elevate himself above the masses by exercising strength, pride and ruthlessness towards himself and toward others.

NIGRA, COSTANTINO (1828–1907). Italian diplomat and linguist. Entered the service of the Italian Foreign Ministry in 1851; served in Paris as minister plenipotentiary and later as ambassador. In 1861 became minister of state, was subsequently transferred to St. Petersburg, then to London and then to Vienna. In 1890 became a senator. He published *Canti popolari del Piemonte* (1888; Piemonte Folksongs), and the first large Italian collection of epico-lyrical songs.

NIKOLADZE. Leader of the Armenians in London.

NILE. The river which, for millennia, has made civilization in Egypt possible. Its waters have been used for irrigation since early antiquity and are increasingly utilized for the same purpose, as well as for the creation of electric power, to the present day.

NISHAN EFENDI, SEFERYAN (1848–1906). Turkish statesman. Belonged to the Armenian minority. Entered the Turkish Foreign service in 1863. Became director of the Consular Service in 1875. Became secretary of Foreign Affairs in 1881. Was appointed member of the Council of State, and, in 1898, director of the Foreign Press Office at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1900 to 1906 served as legal advisor. Was also one of the private translators of Sultan Abdul Hamid II (q.v.).

NORDAU, MAX (1849–1923). Jewish physician, author and Paris correspondent of the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*. At the time Herzl met him, he had an established and great reputation as the author of *Die Konventionellen Lügen der Kulturmenschheit* (the Conventional Lies of Civilized Mankind, 1885) and other books. On December 19, 1903, at a Maccabean festival in Paris, the Russian Zionist Louban took a shot at Nordau. Louban was apprehended and at his trial stated that he wanted to assassinate Nordau because of the latter's support of the Uganda project.

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NORDDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG. Berlin daily paper.

NORDLING. See Ali Nuri Bey Dilmec.

NORMAN, SIR HENRY (1858-1939). English traveler and author. Served on the editorial staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *London Daily Chronicle*. Founded (1902) the illustrated monthly *World's Work*. From 1900 to 1910 was a Liberal member of parliament. Was member of the Royal Commission for Alien Immigration. Was knighted in 1906, and created a baronet in 1915.

NORTH CAPE (Norwegian Nordkapp), promontory in Norway, situated on Mageroy Island and regarded as the northernmost point of Europe.

NORTHUMBERLAND, 7TH DUKE OF (Henry George Percy; 1846-1918). Trustee of the British Museum, member of the House of Commons, president of the Archaeological Institute. Succeeded to the title in 1899.

NOTHNAGEL, HERMANN (1841-1905). Austrian physician. Professor of Medicine at the University of Freiburg i. Br., 1872, and of Jena, 1874. In 1882 became head of the 2nd Medical Clinic of Vienna. Made a special study of the diseases of the brain and of the intestines. Leading European authority in internal medicine. Loyal friend of the Jews, leader of the Society to Combat Anti-Semitism. Opponent of Zionism in the belief that it might jeopardize the legal and civil position of the Jews.

NOUVELLE REVUE INTERNATIONALE. Paper published in Paris by Mme. Rattazzi (q.v.).

NOVELLI, ERMETE (1851-1951). Italian actor. Appeared in Cairo in March 1903.

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NOVIKOFF, MME. OLGA DE (1848-1925). Russian-English publicist. Wife of the Russian diplomat and leading Slavophile Eugene Petrovich Novikoff who died in 1903, and sister of General Kireyev.

NOVOSTI. Russian daily paper published in St. Petersburg.

NOVOYE VREMYA. Russian newspaper, published in St. Petersburg, representing the conservative trend, with a pronounced anti-Semitic tendency.

NURI BEY, MEHMET (1858-1908). Turkish official. Born of a Circassian mother and a French father (Reshat Bey Chateaufort) who converted to Islam, young Nuri was educated at the Grignon École d'Agriculture in France, where he received the degree of Agricultural Engineer. In 1893 he became Chief Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Constantinople, a position he held until his death.

NUTT, DAVID ( ?-1863). The firm of David Nutt was founded in 1848. It specialized in publishing and selling theological and foreign books. David Nutt compiled and published *A Catalogue of Theological Books in Foreign Languages* (London, 1857), which contains details of 7,166 books.

OBRENOVICH, MILAN IV AND I (1854-1901). Prince and king of Serbia, took over the government in 1872 when he was but 18, and ten years later declared Serbia's independence and had himself proclaimed as king. In 1889 he abdicated, but returned to Serbia in 1894.

OCT. 5/18. This and similar double dates, appearing in Herzl's letter to Plehwe (dated Oct. 28, 1903) and several times thereafter, refer to the Julian calendar used in Russia until 1918 and to the Gregorian calendar in general use outside Russia. In 1903 the Julian calendar lagged behind the Gregorian by 13 days, so that October 5 of the Julian calendar equalled Oct. 18 of the Gregorian.

OCTOBER CONFERENCES. A reference to the sessions of the Greater Actions Committee of the Zionist Organization and the Board of Jewish Colonial Trust which took place in October 1901 in Vienna.

ODER. Central European river, flowing through Silesia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania, and emptying in the Baltic Sea.

ODESSA. Russian city and seaport on the Black Sea. In Herzl's days about one fifth of the total population of 500,000 was Jewish. It was the most important Russian Jewish cultural center, the home of the greatest figures in the revival of Hebrew Literature.

ODKOLEK, BARON DR. AUGUST VON. Departmental councillor in the Ministry of Finance in Vienna.

OFFENBACH, JACQUES (real name: Jacob Eberscht; 1819-1880). Son of a German-Jewish cantor, became a theatrical manager in Paris and famous in France and all over Europe and America as the composer of operas and other musical works in a light, lyrical manner. One of his light operas is *La Vie Parisienne* (Parisian Life).

OHNET, GEORGES (1848-1918). French novelist and playwright. Wrote more than 40 novels, judged by critics as mediocre, on the social issues of his age, under the overall title *Batailles de la Vie* (Battles of Life).

OKIN (painter). No painter by this name appears in any of the standard encyclopaedias of painters. It is therefore possible that Herzl misspelled the name slightly and that the painter he referred to was Edward Okun (q.v.).

OKOLICSÁNYI, SÁNDOR (Alexander; 1838-1905). Hungarian economist and civil servant. Joined in 1870, the Hungarian foreign service; in 1873 became attached to the Embassy of Paris; 1886—to the Embassy to the Holy See; 1889—envoy extraordinary to Stuttgart; and from 1894 in the same capacity in The Hague; 1898—privy councillor. Participated in the 1899 peace conference in The Hague as second plenipotentiary of the King of Hungary. Wrote sociological studies under the pseudonym *Ein Optimist* (An Optimist). Published under his own name studies on Count Julius Andrassy and Prince Alexis Lobanov.

OKUN, EDWARD (1872-1945). Polish painter and illustrator. Studied in Warsaw and Paris. Lived from 1898 on in Rome.

OLLIVIER, OLIVIER-ÉMILE (1825-1913). French politician. Became member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1857. Was charged by Napoleon III with the formation of a government in 1870. In the same year was made a member of the Academy. During the Franco-Prussian war he fled to Italy where he remained until 1873.

OMAR (ca. 581-644). The second orthodox Muslim caliph, who succeeded Abu-Bakr in 634, and conquered Syria and Palestine.

OPHIR. The famous Biblical city of gold, cf. 1 Kings 9:28 etc. Its location has never been satisfactorily identified.

OPPENHEIM, JOSEF (1839-1900). Austrian Jewish journalist, member of Concordia (q.v.), 1864. City editor of the *Neue Freie Presse*.

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OPPENHEIM, BARON MAX VON (1860–1946). German orientalist. Studied law in Strassburg; received his Dr. jur. in 1883; became a government official in 1891; councillor of the German legation in Cairo in 1900; German ministerial resident in Cairo in 1910. In 1894 the German Foreign Ministry entrusted him with the leadership of an expedition to the Chad See region in Africa; in 1902–04 he was sent to the U.S.A. to study American railroads with a view to utilizing American experience for the building of the Baghdad railroad. In 1905 he was Germany's delegate to the Algiers congress of orientalists and archaeologists. Oppenheim is the author of several books on the Middle East, of which the most important is his three-volume study *Die Beduinen* (The Bedouins, Leipzig, 1932–52).

OPPENHEIMER, FRANZ (1864–1943). German Jewish economist. Studied medicine and worked in Berlin as a doctor, 1886–96. Then turned to economy and became in 1919 Professor in Frankfurt a. M. He is regarded as the founder of liberal socialism and the proponent of cooperative agriculture, described in his book *Die Siedlungsgenossenschaft* (1896: The Cooperative Settlement) Several other politico-economic books established his reputation as an authority in the field.

OPPENHEIMER, BARON LUDWIG VON (1843–1909). Austrian statesman. Member of the Austrian House of Deputies, 1873–1895; of the Austrian Upper House, since 1895.

ORLEANS, DUKE OF. Louis Philippe Robert, Duke of Orleans (1869–1926). Was educated in France and England. In 1886 he was exiled together with his father, the Comte de Paris, and served in the British army in India. In 1890 he returned to Paris to arouse Orleanist sympathies, but was sentenced to imprisonment and sent out of France. He traveled extensively in Asia (1890–95), led an expedition to Greenland (1905) and to the Kara Sea (1907).

## THE COMPLETE DIARIES OF THEODOR HERZL 1821

OSMANISCHE POST. Daily paper published in German in Constantinople. Established as an organ of the German Embassy after the first visit of Kaiser Wilhelm in 1888. After the 1908 revolution, a French version, under the name *Lloyd Ottoman*, was also issued. Following the armistice of Moudros (1918) it was closed down, and from 1926 to 1944 replaced by the *Türkische Post*. There was also a newspaper entitled *Freie Osmanische Post* (q.v.).

OSSERVATORE ROMANO. Daily paper published in Rome, Italy.

OSTDEUTSCHE RUNDSCHAU. Viennese weekly, founded in 1890 by Karl Hermann Wolf. From 1893 it appeared under the name *Deutsches Tagblatt-Ostdeutsche Rundschau*. In 1903 its title was changed to *Neues Deutsches Tagblatt*. In 1904 it suspended publication, but reappeared from 1908 to 1920 under the title *Ostdeutsche Rundschau*. The paper followed a radical political line similar to that of Schönerer (q.v.) who, however, was not its editor. It consistently attacked the Jews, and repeatedly also the Christian Socialists.

OSTEND. Seaport, town and pleasure resort in Belgium, in the province of West Flanders.

ÖSTERREICHISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT. Full title: Dr. Bloch's Österreichische Wochenschrift. Viennese Jewish weekly, published in German. Edited by Dr. Joseph Samuel Bloch (q.v.), from 1884 to 1920.

OTTO, ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA (1865–1906). Son of Archduke Karl Ludwig. Married 1886 Maria Josepha, daughter of the future King of Saxonia. In 1896 he became the commander of the tenth cavalry brigade in Vienna.

OTTOLENGHI, GIUSEPPE (1838–1904). Italian soldier and statesman. The first Jew to be appointed to the Italian General Staff, with

the rank of General. Minister of War and member of the Senate, 1902-03.

OTTOLENGHI, MOISE, of Padua. Contrary to Herzl's statement, no man by this name participated in Napoleon's Parisian Sanhedrin in 1806. However, a certain Israele Emanuele Ottolenghi of Montenotte did participate in it, and was elected as one of the six lay alternate deputies for the Great Sanhedrin which took place in Paris in February and March, 1807.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE. In Herzl's days the Ottoman Empire comprised all the Arab lands, including Palestine.

PACHER, RAPHAEL (1857-1927). Austrian writer and journalist, became a member of the Bohemian Diet in 1899. From 1901 to 1918 he was a member of the Austrian Parliament and belonged to the German Radical Party.

PADISHAH. A title of the Turkish Sultan, of Persian origin, derived from *pati*, lord, protector, and *shah*, king.

PADUA. City in Italy, 22 miles west of Venice.

PALAIS BOURBON. Herzl's volume of essays *Das Palais Bourbon, Bilder aus dem französischen Parlamentsleben* (*The Palais Bourbon: Pictures from the French Parliamentary Life*) published by Duncker and Humblot, Leipzig, 1895. It contains a selection of *feuilletons* Herzl wrote for the *Neue Freie Presse* while he served as the paper's Paris correspondent (1892-95).

PALAIS ROYAL. The Royal Palace in Paris, one of the most splendid buildings in the French capital, with a beautiful garden around it.

PALATINATE. Part of the territory of the Palatinate (in German: *Pfalz*) was apportioned, at the Peace of 1814, to Baden, another to Bavaria.

PALESTINE, JEWISH COLONIES. Of the few new Jewish "colonies" in existence in the 1880's and 90's in Palestine the oldest, Petah Tikvah, was founded in 1878, the youngest, Motsa, in 1894.

PALE OF SETTLEMENT. The Western zone of czarist Russia, extending from the Black Sea to the Baltic in which the Jews were permitted to reside.

PALL MALL GAZETTE. London daily afternoon paper, founded in 1865.

PALMERSTON, HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, 3rd Viscount (1784-1865). English statesman. Was elected to Parliament in 1807 and became secretary of war in 1809. From 1830 to 1841, and again from 1846 to 1851 he was foreign secretary. In 1852 he became home secretary, then prime minister, until 1858, and again from 1859 to his death.

PANAMA. The reference in the *Diaries* is to the corrupt practices of many officials of the French Panama Canal Company which resulted in the resignation and trial of Ferdinand de Lesseps (1888) and the dissolution of the company (1889).

PANDORA'S BOX. According to the Greek myth, Pandora opened the box she received as a present from the gods, thereby allowing all the blessings of life to escape, save Hope.

PAPIERMEISTER, HELENE. Wife of Baruch Papiermeister, architect and successful farmer in Rishon le-Zion. He was interested also in communal affairs in the colony and fought Baron Rothschild's officials. The letters of Helene Papiermeister to Herzl, mentioned in the *Diaries*, are preserved in the Herzl Archives of the

Zionist Central Archives in Jerusalem. Many years later the Papiermeister family moved to Chicago.

PARAKH. Yiddish expression, meaning "scurvy head," and, in general, bastard.

PARATY, DOM MIGUEL ALEIXO ANTONIO DO CARMO DE NORONHA, 3rd Count of (1850–1932). Portuguese diplomatist, served as attaché of the Legation in Rio de Janeiro; as second secretary in the Vatican; as first secretary in Rio de Janeiro, Rome and Berlin; as chargé d'affaires at Madrid and Rio de Janeiro; and as minister plenipotentiary in Vienna. He was in the last-named post when the Republic was proclaimed in Portugal, in 1910. Paraty resigned then from the service.

PARCHESCHKAT, Yiddish expression originally meaning "scurviness," but usually used in the sense of "cheek," "freshness," "impudence."

PARNELL, CHARLES STEWART (1846–1891). Irish political leader, fought for Irish independence.

PASTEUR, LOUIS (1822–1895). French chemist, the founder of the sciences of bacteriology and stereo-chemistry, pioneer in preventive medicine.

PATY DE CLAM, Colonel Marquis Armand Auguste Charles Ferdinand Marie du (1853–1916). French soldier. Entered the army in 1870. Became a sub-lieutenant in 1871, lieutenant in 1874, captain in 1877, battalion-chief in 1890. In 1897 became a member of the general staff, and in 1898 an infantry colonel. Was a member of the group in the French army counter-intelligence which forged documents in order to incriminate Dreyfus (q.v.). In consequence of the Dreyfus affair was forced to resign. In 1912 received the command of a territorial regiment, but the protest

against this commission forced Minister of War Millerand to resign. In 1914 he entered the service of the 16th light infantry regiment. Died as a result of wounds suffered in the war.

PAULINE. See Herzl, Pauline.

PAUNCEFOTE, THE LADIES. The reference is to the wife and daughter of Julian, 1st Baron Pauncefote (1828–1902), English diplomat, permanent undersecretary of the Foreign Office (1882), minister to the United States (1889), first British Ambassador to the U.S. (1893), who was raised to the peerage in 1899 for his services at The Hague Peace Conference.

PAVLOVSK. Russian town a few miles to the south of St. Petersburg (today Leningrad), with 30,000 inhabitants (in 1950).

PEABODY, GEORGE (1795–1869). American philanthropist. Acquired great wealth and became famous as a generous supporter of American colleges and the founder of housing projects for working people. Up to the emergence of Carnegie, he was regarded as the greatest philanthropist of his time.

PEACE CONFERENCE. The entry of June 13, 1899, refers to the Peace Conference of the European powers initiated by Czar Nicholas II (q.v.) of Russia.

PEACE SOCIETIES. The first peace society—for the purpose of promoting universal peace on a permanent basis among the nations—on the European continent was founded in Geneva in 1830. By the 1890's there were numerous peace societies all over Europe.

PEEL, SIR ROBERT (1822–1895). English politician. Began his career in the diplomatic service, but in 1850, upon his succession to the baronetcy, entered the House of Commons as a liberal-

conservative. In 1855 became a junior lord of the Admiralty, in 1861 chief secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland.

PELIKANGASSE, NO. 16, in the 9th district of Vienna, was Herzl's home address.

PELUSIUM, PLAIN OF, OR PELUSIAC PLAIN. Marshy plain lying immediately east of the Suez Canal and south of the Mediterranean seashore, named after the ancient city of Pelusium which was located on the seashore some 25 miles to the south-east of Port Said.

PENNY-TUBE. The London subway. It was called Penny Tube on account of the one penny fare charged on it.

PERA. A district in the city of Constantinople.

PEREIRES. The French-Jewish banking family of Pereire was established by Jacques (Jacob) Emile Pereire (1800-1875) and Isaac Pereire (1806-1880). They gained a huge fortune by organizing the Paris and St. Germain railroad and subsequent vast speculations. In 1852 they founded the *Société du Crédit Mobilier*, built up trade between France and America, established steamship lines etc. In 1864 Isaac Pereire bought the so-called Tombs of the Kings in Jerusalem which later (1886) was presented by his family to the French government. Another important member of the family was Eugene Pereire (1831-1908), son of Isaac P.

PEREIRES OF LONDON. A branch of the Pereire family settled in London. An outstanding member was Jonathan Pereire (or Pereira; 1804-1853), physician, professor of chemistry at the Royal College of Surgeons in London, author of important medical works.

PERRAULT, CHARLES (1628-1703). French writer, known best for his fairy tales for children, which include Cinderella, The Sleeping Beauty, Little Red Riding Hood, Puss in Boots, etc.

PERSIAN JEWS IN JERUSALEM. Persian Jews began to settle in Jerusalem in the last quarter of the 19th century. In 1877 their community was registered with the Turkish authorities. In 1929 there were 5,700 of them in the city.

PEST; see Budapest.

PESTER LLOYD. The leading daily paper in Budapest. It was conservative as well as liberal, and, although printed in German, had considerable influence in political and literary circles.

PETER'S PENCE. Catholic charity named after St. Peter.

PETROV (OR PETROFF). General in the Bulgarian Army. Became head of the Bulgarian government in January 1901, and again in May 1903, when he tried to establish friendly relations with Turkey. A Turco-Bulgarian convention of little practical value was signed in 1904. Petroff resigned in November 1904.

PHILIPPOPOLIS (Plovdiv). Town in Bulgaria, on the Sofia-Istanbul (Constantinople) railway line.

PHILIPPSON, FRANZ (1851-1929). Belgian Jewish banker. Son of Dr. Ludwig Philippson, one of the first German Reform rabbis. Settled in Brussels and founded a banking house bearing his name. Took an active interest in Jewish affairs and was president from 1921 to 1929 of the Consistoire Centrale Israélite, with which the Jewish communities of Belgium are affiliated. He was also president of the Brussels Jewish community for many years and of the I.C.A.

PHILOSOPHICAL TALES. Title of a volume of short stories (in the original German *Philosophische Erzählungen*) by Herzl, published in 1900 by Gebrüder Paetel in Vienna, and again in 1919 by Benjamin Harz, Berlin-Vienna.

PICCADILLY. Famous street in London, extending for about a mile from Piccadilly Circus to Hyde Park Corner and skirting the northern side of Green Park for some distance.

PICKWICK CLUB. Fictional club made famous by Charles Dickens' "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club," a humorous novel (originally published in installments in 1836-37) describing the misadventures of some 150 characters.

PICQUART, M. GEORGES (1854-1914). Officer of the French General Staff and head of the News Agency. He recognized and spoke up for the innocence of Dreyfus (q.v.). Because of this, was sent to Tunis, and arrested. Following Dreyfus' exoneration, Picquart became a Brigadier General, an officer of the Legion d'Honneur in 1906, and, from 1906 to 1909, minister of war.

PILLET-WILL, MICHEL-FREDERIC, COMTE (1781-1860). French financier, founded in 1818, together with Benjamin Delessert, the savings bank of which he became one of the directors. In 1828 he became a regent of the Banque de France. See Mallet.

PINELES, SAMUEL. Rumanian Zionist leader. Born in Galatz, joined the ranks of the *Hovevei Zion* in the early 1880's, participated in preparatory work for the foundation of Zikhron Ya'akov and Rosh Pinnah in Palestine. Participated in the First and subsequent Zionist Congresses. Was member of the Actions Committee.

PINSK. Town in White Russia, 220 miles due east of Warsaw.

PINSKER, LEO DR. (1821-1891). Russian Jewish physician who was deeply involved in the cultural problems of the Jews of Russia. For decades he advocated the acceptance of Russian language and culture by the Jews, but the 1881 pogroms convinced him that the Jews must seek a new remedy for their ills. His suggested solution was contained in his German pamphlet *Auto-Emancipa-*

*tion*, published anonymously in 1882: the re-establishment of a Jewish state, preferably in Palestine. Following the publication of *Auto-Emancipation*, Pinsker became a leader of the *Hibbat Zion* movement.

PINTURICCHIO. Easel name of Bernardino de Betto Bagio (1454-1513). Italian painter. Five of his frescoes adorn the Vatican.

PIRAEUS. City in Greece, five miles south-west of Athens whose harbor it is.

PISTOIA. Italian town, north of Florence, with 34,000 inhabitants (in 1950).

PITESTI. City in Rumania, at the foot of the Transylvanian Alps, 65 miles north-west of Bucharest. It is the capital of the administrative region of the same name.

PIUS X (1835-1914). Pope. Original name Giuseppe Melchiorre Sarto. Following the death of Pope Leo XIII in 1903, he was elected supreme pontiff. He was beatified in 1951 and canonized in 1954.

PLACE DE LA CONCORDE. A place or square in Paris. One of the most beautiful squares in the world, surrounded by magnificent buildings. On the north of it are palaces with Corinthian colonnades, the work of Jacques Gabriel. In its center is the Obelisk of Luxor, and it is ornamented with the statues of the cities of France (by Jacques Ignace Hittorf) and the fine horses of Marly (by Antoine Coysevox and Guillaume Coustou). Its perspectives are incomparable extending to the Palais Bourbon, to the Place de la Madeleine, to the Champs Elysées and to the Jardin des Tuileries.

PLATO (427-347 B.C.). Greek philosopher.

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PLEHVE, VYACHESLAV (1846-1904). Russian statesman. Assistant minister of the interior, 1888-1902; minister of the interior, 1902-1904.

PLEVNA. Capital of the Plevna district in Bulgaria. In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 the town was captured from the Turks by the Russians and Rumanians.

PLUNKETT, SIR FRANCIS RICHARD (1835-1907). English diplomatist. Entered the diplomatic service in 1855 and rose to top positions. Was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Japan, 1883-87; Stockholm 1888-93; Brussels, 1893-1900; Ambassador at Vienna 1900-05.

POBEDONOSTSEV, CONSTANTINE PETROVICH (1827-1907). Russian lawyer and statesman. Published books on legal history. Was from 1880 Head Procurator of the Russian Holy Synode. One of the most influential people in Russia under Alexander III and Nicholas II. He was a declared anti-Semite who was reputed to have stated: "There is only one solution to the Jewish question: one third of the Jews must be expelled, one third baptized, and the last third executed.

POBORSKY (OR POBORSKI), DR. LOUIS. Viennese physician who accompanied Newlinski (q.v.) on his last trip to Constantinople. In June 1928, Dr. N. M. Gelber, the well known historian of Zionism, interviewed Dr. Poborsky in Vienna and learned from him interesting details about Newlinski's activities.

PODGORZE. Town in Poland, near Cracow.

POLACCO, GIORGIO (1854-1902). Italian Jewish lawyer and diplomatist. Was secretary and councillor of the Italian embassies in Constantinople and Paris, and then was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Sophia, Bulgaria.

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Seeking a cure for the severe neurasthenia from which he suffered he went to Milano and committed suicide there on December 9, 1902.

POLAND. In Herzl's days Poland did not exist as a political entity. It was divided up (since 1795) between Russia, Prussia (Germany) and Austria. In Poland was found the greatest concentration of Jews in the world.

POLITISCHE KORRESPONDENZ. Viennese daily paper, published from 1874 to 1915 by Ludwig Hahn and Benedict Fischer. Its trend was moderate liberal.

POLLAK. Viennese Jewish wine merchant.

POLLAK, CARL. Medical student and a member of the *Unitas*, a Jewish students' society.

POLNA PROTEST MEETING. The reference in the October 13, 1899 entry is to the blood libel of Polna. In that Bohemian town a Christian girl disappeared in 1899, and a Jew, Leopold Hülsner, or Hilsner, was accused of having murdered her for ritual purposes. He was arrested and tried. This event evoked embittered protests among Jews of all lands. The trial of Hilsner took place in the district court of Kuttenberg, and led to violent anti-Jewish excesses in both towns. See Hülsner.

POLYAKOV, SAMUEL SOLOMONOWICZ (1837-1888?). Russian Jewish industrialist. Founded together with Baron Günzburg (q.v.) a fund for the propagation of industry and agriculture among the Jews.

POPPER, BARON BERTHOLD, DE PODHRAGYI (1857-1929). Austrian Jewish large estate owner and main shareholder of the *Galizisch-Bukowinaer Holzindustrie* (Galician-Bukovinan Timber In-

dustry). Inherited his title from his father who was created a baron in 1867. His first wife was Katharina Löwenstein; his second wife Mary Christensen from Copenhagen.

PORT SAID. Egyptian town, founded in 1860, situated at the northern end of the Suez Canal. In the 1890's it had a population of 37,000, including 12,000 Europeans (mostly Greek and French).

PORTER, HORACE (1837-1921). American diplomat. After a career in the army, became President Grant's private secretary in 1867. Following a period in business enterprise, he was appointed U.S. Ambassador to France in 1897 in which capacity he served until 1905.

POSEN. Town in Germany (today in Poland). Capital of the province of the same name, on the Warthe river, 149 miles east of Berlin.

POSHETER YID. Yiddish expression meaning "simple Jew."

POTSDAM. District and city in Germany, in the province of Brandenburg in Prussia. The city lies 17 miles south-west of Berlin. In it is located the palace which was the residence of the German Kaisers.

POTTENSTEIN. Town and summer resort in Lower Austria.

POZNANSKI, ISRAEL K. (1833-1900). Polish Jewish textile manufacturer. Had the reputation of being the richest Jew in Russia. Was born in Lodz a year after his father Kalman P. settled there, and joined his father's textile business in 1851. In 1860 he built his own factory which soon grew to huge dimensions, employing 7,000 workers. He also built a special residential quarter for his workers, and a Jewish hospital in Lodz.

PRAG, JOSEPH (1859-1929). British Jewish communal leader, co-founder of the English *Hovevei Zion* and member of the Anglo-Jewish Association.

PRAGUE. In Herzl's days, the capital of the Austrian province of Bohemia, with a large and old Jewish community.

PRATER. A large park in Vienna.

PRESSBURG (Hungarian: Pozsony). Today: Bratislava, in Czechoslovakia. In Herzl's days a Hungarian town; 35 miles east of Vienna, on the banks of the Danube.

PRINCES ISLANDS (in Turkish *Kizil Adalar*, or briefly, *Adalar*). Nine small islands in the eastern part of the Marmara Sea, near the Asian coast of Istanbul. The distance between Istanbul and Adalar is one hour by steamship. Five of these islands—Büyük Ada (Prinkipo), Heybeli (Halki), Burgaz (Antigoni), Kinali (Proti) and Yassiada (Navy base)—are inhabited. In Byzantine history they served as places of banishment, today they are suburban summer resorts for Istanbul.

PRO ARMENIA. Bi-monthly magazine, founded in Paris in 1900. Its editor-in-chief was Pierre Quillard, its editorial board consisted of Georges Clémenceau, Francis de Préssensé, Jean Jaurès and E. de Roberty. The editorial secretary was Jean Longuet. In 1912 it changed its title and appeared as *Pour les Peuples d'Orient* (For the Peoples of the Orient). In 1913 it resumed its former title and was published under the editorship of Francis de Préssensé and Victor Berard. It ceased publication at the beginning of the First World War.

PROPHETIC MONTHS. Hechler (q.v.) calculated that according to a prophecy made in 637/38, in the days of the Calip Omar (q.v.), Palestine would be given back to the Jews in 42 "prophetic months" of 30 years each. The 42 "prophetic months" thus cor-

respond to 1260 years which, added to 637/38, give the year 1897/98. The number 1260 as an apocalyptic time-span is evidently taken from Revelations 12:6 where a period of 1260 days is foreseen after which the rule of the Beast (Satan) will be overthrown. What Hechler did not take into account was that a prophecy made in Omar's days and, presumably, in his circle would not refer to the solar year of 365 days of the Gregorian calendar, but to the lunar year of the Muslim calendar which consists of only 355 days each. If so, the resulting date would have been 1862/63.

PROUST, ANTONIN (1832-1905). French politician. Became a deputy in 1876; founded the journal *Avenir diplomatique* (Diplomatic Future); was Minister of Fine Arts, 1881-82. In 1893 was involved in the Panama Affair (q.v.), but was acquitted. Most of his published books deal with the fine arts.

PSAMTIK (Greek Psammetichos). The name of three kings of the 26th Egyptian dynasty. Psamtik I ruled 663-609 B.C.; Psamtik II—594-588 B.C.; and Psamtik III—for six months in 525 B.C.

PÜCKLER, KARL COUNT VON (1857-1899). German diplomat, born in Neudorf, Germany. Legation councillor at the German Embassy in Vienna; colonel.

PUNCHINELLO. The Italian name (in French: Polichinelle) of a puppet-play character.

QUARTIER LATIN (Latin Quarter). The section in Paris inhabited by students and artists on the left bank of the Seine.

QUEENSBOROUGH. Seaside town in Kent, England.

QUIRINAL. One of the seven hills on which ancient Rome stood. Since 1870 the royal palace was located on it.

RABBINOWICZ, E. W. (1852-1932). Born in Russia, studied in Germany, settled in England where he became a printer. He was an enthusiastic Lover of Zion, and in 1898 founded the first Hebrew-speaking society, *Hevrat Sfat Zion*, in London. Was for years chairman of the Jewish National Fund in Great Britain.

RABBINOWICZ, SAUL PINHAS (1845-1910). Polish Jewish *Hovevei* Zionist and Hebrew author. Known as "Shefer" (the abbreviation of his name). Translated into Hebrew the *History of the Jews* by Graetz.

RABBINOWITZ, deputy governor of the Jewish Colonial Trust. See Rabinowitch, Julius.

RABINOVITCH, JULIUS. English Jewish financier. Governor's attorney of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Colonial Trust in London.

RADAUTZ (Raduati, Radautsi). Town in Bukovina, Rumania, 90 miles northwest of Jassy.

RADOLIN, DUKE HUGO LESZCZYC (1841-1917). Prussian diplomatist. Prussian envoy in Weimar, 1882; chief court and house marshal of Frederick II (q.v.); German Ambassador in Constantinople, 1892-95, then in St. Petersburg, and from 1900 to 1910 in Paris.

RAFAELS. Banker in London.

RAGHIB BEY. See Ragip Pasha, Sarica.

RAGIP PASHA, SARICA (1857-1920). Turkish court official. Entered the service of the Sultan as a secretary in 1887. He rose to the position of Confidential Chamberlain, and subsequently achieved the rank of a Vizier with title of Pasha. At the restoration of the Constitution (1908) was removed from office, deprived of his titles and ranks, and banished to an Aegean island.

RAHALINE. The name of an estate in County Clare in Ireland on which in 1830-32 a very successful experiment was carried out to give the workers a share in the profits. This is mentioned in Dr. Franz Oppenheimer's article published in the December 27, 1901, issue of *Die Welt* (p. 7).

RAMADAN or RAMAZAN. The month of fasting in the Moslem calendar in which it is forbidden for the faithful to eat or drink anything, or to smoke, from sunup to sundown. The nights of Ramadan were traditionally spent in feasting and in listening to story-tellers and other performers in the cafés.

RAMLEH. Town in Palestine, on the Jaffa—(today Tel Aviv—) Jerusalem railroad line, some 14 miles south-east of Jaffa-Tel-Aviv. In Herzl's days (1895-1904) it was a purely Arab small town with a couple of thousand inhabitants.

RAMPOLLA, MARIANO, MARQUIS DEL TINDARO (1843-1913), was in Herzl's time Papal Secretary of State (1887-1903). As such, he was friendly to France and opposed to the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy. Upon the death of Pope Leo XIII (1903), he was one of the most prominent candidates to the papal see, but Austrian interests opposed him.

RAND. Abbreviation for Witwatersrand (q.v.).

RAOUL; see Auernheimer, Raoul.

RAPHAEL (Raffaello Santi; 1483-1520). Italian painter. His frescoes adorn several halls of the Vatican, e.g. the *Camera della Segnatura* (Chamber of the Signature), and the corridors and vaulted galleries fronting the *Cortile di S. Damaso*, known as the *Loggie di Raffaele*.

RAPOPORT, DR. ARNOLD (1840-1916). Austrian Jewish lawyer. Born in Tarnov, Galicia. Was elevated into the ranks of nobility in 1890 with the title Edler von Porada.

RAPOPORT, SEMEN ISAKOVICH (1858-?). Russian Jewish journalist. From 1891 to 1914 lived in London as correspondent of the *Novosti*, *Nedyeli*, *Stovo*, *Strany*, *Ryech* and *Wistnyk Finansow*. Was on the editorial staff of the Russian Jewish weekly *Woschod*, 1891. Wrote articles on Jewish subjects. Was contributor to the Russian Jewish encyclopaedia.

RAPPAPORT, DR. RICHARD. Viennese Zionist. Advocated national-Jewish political activity.

RATIHABITIO. Technical term in the Roman Law, meaning ratification, approval, esp. of an act performed on a person's behalf, but without his advance authorization, by another person.

RATTAZZI, MARIE STUDOLMINE (1831-1902). French writer, wife of Urbano Rattazzi (1810-1873), daughter of Iren Thomas Wyse, British diplomat (died 1862). Was exiled from France in 1853. Following the annexation of the Savoy, she returned to Paris and contributed to numerous periodicals under various pseudonyms. Rattazzi died in 1873, and she was married again in 1877 to Louis de Rute, who died in 1889. She was the editor of the *Nouvelle Revue Internationale* (New International Revue) in Paris.

RAVENNA, FELICE (1870-1937). Italian Jewish lawyer. One of the earliest Zionists in Italy; president of the Jewish community of

Ferrara. In 1933 became president of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Italy.

RAYDLIKH. Yiddish term, diminutive of the German *Rad*, wheel, meaning a group of people standing around in a circle.

REBBE. Yiddish for Rabbi. The title of the miracle-working rabbi, called also the Zaddik, the central figure in the religious life of the Hassidic Jews.

RECLAM'S UNIVERSAL LIBRARY (in German: *Reclams Universal Bibliothek*). The German forerunner of the pocketbooks, about 3½ by 5 inches in size, in which a huge amount of the classics of German and world literature was available.

REDEEMER, CHURCH OF THE. A church in the Muristan quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem (today in Jordan) built on a plot of land given by Sultan Abdul Aziz to the German Crown Prince (the future Kaiser Friedrich Wilhelm) in 1890. The building was dedicated by Kaiser Wilhelm II (q.v.) in 1898 when he visited Jerusalem.

RED SEA. The sea between Arabia and Egypt, a branch of the Indian Ocean. Its two gulfs at its northernmost end are the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Aqaba (q.v.).

REEVES. The reference on p. 1067 is to the volume *The Rothschilds: The Financial Rulers of Nations*, written by John Reeves and published in London in 1887, and also in Chicago, by A. C. McClurg & Co. (XIV, 381 pp.) in the same year.

REHOVOT. Agricultural colony (*moshava*) in Palestine (today in Israel), some 13 miles south of Tel Aviv. Was founded in 1890 by members of the First Aliya. Its settlers engaged mainly in the cultivation of grapes, oranges, almonds, field crops and olives.

It became economically well established within a short time and with little outside help.

REICH, A. H. Viennese Zionist. Member of the editorial staff of *Die Welt* (q.v.); secretary of the Zionist Congress Bureau. Was at Herzl's side in Edlach during his last days.

REICH, DR. EMIL. Hungarian Jewish author, historian and literary historian, lived in Berlin, later in London. His English works include a book on *Hungarian Literature* (London, 1898); one entitled *Foundation of Modern Europe* (London, 1904), etc.

REICHENAU. Village in Lower Austria, a favorite summer resort and spa, composed of the small localities Thalhof, Prein, Edlach, Payerbach and others. It was in one of these, Edlach, that Herzl died.

REICHENBERG. Austrian (today Czechoslovakian) town in Bohemia, 60 miles north-north-east of Prague.

REICHENFELD, MORITZ (1860-1940). A director of the Union Bank of Vienna; cousin of Herzl's wife; designated by Herzl as one of the executors of his will.

REICHENHALL, or Bad Reichenhall. Town and resort in the Upper Bavarian foothills of the Alps.

REICHSRAT. The Austrian parliament, which consisted of two houses, a House of Representatives, and a *Herrenhaus*, House of Lords, or Upper House.

REICHSTAG. The official name of the Austrian parliament was *Reichsrat* (q.v.). Occasionally, however, it was referred to also as *Reichstag*.

REICHSWEHR. Austrian semiofficial paper.

REINACH, SALOMON (1858–1932). French Jewish historian of religion and archeologist of great renown, published more than 70 volumes and thousands of articles on Greek and Gallic archeology, prehistoric, ancient and modern art, philosophy, sociology, religion and history. Under the influence of the Dreyfus case he began to take a special interest in religious problems. His five-volume *Cultes, mythes et religions* was published from 1905 to 1923, and his *Short History of Christianity* in 1922.

REINES, ISAAC JACOB (1839–1915). Russian rabbi and Talmudic authority. Was rabbi in Lida, Russian Poland, from 1885. Modernized the instructional methods in the Yeshivoh. Was the founder of the Mizrahi Zionist party in Karlin in 1901, and became its chairman. Played an outstanding role in the 1902 Minsk Zionist Conference and at the early Zionist Congresses. Wrote and published numerous Talmudic studies.

REITLINGER, BENNO. French Jewish financier, residing in Paris.

REMBRANDT HARMENSZ VAN RIJN (or Ryn; 1606–1669). Dutch painter and etcher. Lived in Amsterdam where he painted the likenesses of numerous Jews.

RENAN, JOSEPH ERNEST (1823–1892). French Orientalist and historian who became famous all over Europe following the publication of his *Vie de Jésus* (Life of Jesus; 2 vols., 1863). He devoted several of his books to Jewish subjects, notably his five-volume *Histoire du Peuple d'Israël* (History of the People of Israel, 1877–93).

RENNES. City and commune in France. Capital of the Ille-et-Vilaine department.

RESHAD. Mehmed Reshad Efendi (1844–1918). Younger brother of Sultan Abdul Hamid II (q.v.) and heir to the throne. Abdul Hamid disliked and feared him, avoided any contact with him,

and had him under constant surveillance. Following Abdul Hamid's removal from the throne, Reshad succeeded him in 1909, taking the name of Mohammad V.

RESHID. Nickname for Arminius Vámbéry (q.v.).

RESHID BEY. Son of Reshid Pasha (q.v.).

RESHID PASHA. Son of Fuad Pasha (q.v.).

RESHOIM. Yiddish (originally Hebrew) term denoting evil people and especially Jew-haters.

RESMI (RESMY) BEY, AHMET. Turkish chargé d'affaires and consul-general in Vienna (1899). An upper class official.

RHAGIB BEY. See Ragip Pasha, Sarica.

RHODES, SIR CECIL (1853–1902). British financier and politician, Minister of the Cape Colony. Was head of large South African diamond mining companies. It was largely due to his work that England became the dominant power in South Africa.

RICHELIEU, ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS DE, Cardinal, Duc de (1585–1642). French Cardinal (1622) and powerful Minister of Louis XIII (reigned from 1614 to his death in 1643). Fought mercilessly against the Huguenots and raised the power of the French Kings to the highest level.

RICHTER, EUGEN (1838–1906). German politician. Became member of the North-German *Reichstag*, 1867, of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, 1869, and of the German *Reichstag*, 1871. Was leader of the German liberal people's party. Wrote several books on political and economic subjects.

RICHTER, DR. HEINRICH MORITZ (1841-?). Austrian Jewish educator. Professor at the Imperial and Royal Military Academy. Published articles in the *Neue Freie Presse*.

RICHTHOFFEN, BARON OSWALD VON (1847-1906). German official; secretary of the Foreign Office, 1900-1905.

RIGA. Capital of Latvia, which in Herzl's time was under Russian domination, as it has been again since 1939.

RIPON, BISHOP OF; see Boyd-Carpenter.

RISHON LE-ZION. One of the first Jewish agricultural settlements in Palestine, founded in 1882 by *Bilu*-pioneers from Russia. Economic ruin of the village was averted with the help of Baron Edmond de Rothschild (q.v.) who established large wine cellars in it, and helped it in other ways as well.

RIVIERA. Mediterranean coastal region, extending from Cannes, France, to La Spezie, Italy. Famous resort area.

RIZA PASHA, MEHMED (1844-1920). Turkish marshal. Graduated from the Military College and entered the army in 1866. Served in many parts of the Turkish Empire. In the Turco-Russian War (1877-78), as a Lieut.-Colonel, was taken prisoner by the Russians. After the war became commander of a division in Edirne, later headed the body-guard of the Sultan at Yildiz. As such, became a favorite of the Sultan, and, in 1891, was appointed minister of war, with the title of Serasker (Commander-in-Chief), and was promoted to the rank of a marshal. Retained his position for seventeen years, and became one of the richest men of his time. After the 1908 revolution he was dismissed, deprived of his ranks, his fortune was confiscated, and he was banished. After the general amnesty he left Turkey and lived in France and Switzerland until his death.

ROCCASSERA. Correct spelling Rocca Serra, Charles de. Khedivial counsellor, legal adviser to the Egyptian government, residing in Cairo.

ROHLING, AUGUST (1839-1931). German professor of theology and anti-Semite who attempted in his book *Der Talmudjude* (1871: The Talmud-Jew) to prove that the Jews are commanded by their religion to harm persons of other faiths. Following charges that Rohling was an ignoramus and a fraud, made by Joseph Samuel Bloch in the daily press, a trial took place in which Rohling was accused by the most prominent Christian orientalists of the day of ignorance and deceit. Before the last session of the trial Rohling withdrew his charges and was thereupon branded as an ignoramus and a perjurer, and was asked to resign his professorship.

ROMINTEN. Hunting lodge of Kaiser Wilhelm II in East Prussia.

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE (1858-1919). President of the United States from 1905 to 1908.

ROSEBURY, 5TH EARL OF (Archibald Philip Primrose; 1847-1929), K. G., K. T., P. C., J. P., LL. D., F. S. R., F. S. A. English statesman and author. Was a commissioner on Scottish endowments 1872; rector of the University of Aberdeen (1878-81); rector of the University of Edinburgh (1882-83); undersecretary of state for the Home Department (1881-83); commissioner of works 1884; secretary of state for Foreign Affairs (1886); member and chairman (1888-90) of the London County Council; Prime Minister (1894-95). Was leader of the Liberal opposition (1895-96); Lord Rector (1899) and Chancellor (1908) of Glasgow University. Author of biographies of William Pitt, Sir Robert Peel, Napoleon, Lord Randolph Churchill, Chatham, etc. Married in 1878 Hannah, only daughter of Baron Meyer de Rothschild.

ROSEBERY, 6TH EARL OF (Albert Edward Harry Meyer Archibald Primrose), K. T., P. C., D. S. O., M. C., LL. D., F. R. C. S. E.; 1882- ). Son of the former. English statesman. Secretary of State for Scotland 1945; President of the National Liberal Party, 1945-47.

ROSENBAUM, HEINRICH. Rumanian Hovevei Zionist. Born in Tirgu-Neamz. Was delegate from the town of Piatra to the third Rumanian Hovevei Zion conference in 1897 in Galatz, in which he reported about his meeting with Herzl, was elected delegate to the First Zionist Congress, and member of the central committee of the Hovevei Zion in Rumania. Towards the end of his life he converted to Christianity. Died in Jassy during the First World War.

ROSENBAUM, S. (1877-?). English Jewish communal worker, co-founder of the Society for Jewish Statistics; member of the executive of the Union of Jewish Literary Societies; lecturer in physics, University College, London, 1901-03. Became statistician to Joseph Chamberlain's tariff commission, 1904. Worked for the *Jewish Chronicle* on the Census of Aliens.

ROSENBAUM, DR. SIEGFRIED. Austrian Jewish engineer and Zionist. Was instrumental in calling the first public Zionist meeting in Vienna. Was delegate to the First Zionist Congress.

ROSENBERGER, DR. ERWIN (born 1875). Ship's physician, author. While a medical student in Vienna, Rosenberger was asked by Herzl to join the editorial staff of *Die Welt*. He served as an editor of *Die Welt* until 1900. Received his M.D. in 1903. Became a ship's doctor in 1907. Since his retirement he lives in Florence, Italy.

ROSENFELD, DIONYS (1856-?). Jewish journalist, born in Bukowina. Converted first to the Greek Orthodox Church, later to Roman

Catholicism. Was editor and publisher of the *Freie Osmanische Post* (q.v.).

ROSENTHAL, MORITZ (1862-1946). Famous Austrian Jewish pianist, pupil of Liszt.

ROSHE. Singular of *Reshoim* (q.v.). On p. 218 Herzl refers to the German Kaiser as the *Roshe*.

ROSNER, DR. IGNAZ. Austrian Jewish government official. Was under-secretary in the Ministry of Education in the Badeni government from 1897.

ROSSI. Italian actor.

ROSTKOVSKI (OR ROSTKOVSKY) (?-1903). Russian diplomat. Was appointed in 1901 to serve as Russian consul in Monastir (Bitoli, in European Turkey), and was assassinated in Turkey in 1903.

ROTHFELD, SAMUEL (1857-?). Hungarian Jewish writer and journalist. Studied in Vienna and Paris. Was correspondent of the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* and the *Pester Lloyd* (q.v.). Was editor of the *Neues Politisches Volksblatt*. His play, *Affaire Thorn-Thilot*, was performed in Vienna in 1882. His book, *Tisza, seine Partei und seine Gegner* (Tisza, His Party and His Opponents), was published in 1889 in Munich.

ROTHSCHILD, BARON ALBERT SALOMON VON (1844-1911). Head of the Austrian branch of the banking house of Rothschild. Had a country-estate at Gaming-Waidhofen, near Vienna.

ROTHSCHILD, ALFRED CHARLES DE (1842-1918). English Jewish financier, 2nd son of Baron Lionel de Rothschild. Was for some years a director of the Bank of England. Trustee of the National Gallery and of the Wallace Collection, Hertford House.

ROTHSCHILD, BARON ALPHONSE DE (Mayer Alphonse James) (1827–1905). Older brother of Edmond R., became head of the French House of Rothschild in 1854.

ROTHSCHILD, BARON EDMOND DE (1845–1934). Head of the French banking house of Rothschild, art collector and philanthropist. When the early colonies, founded by the *Biluim* in Palestine, encountered grave financial troubles, their representatives asked and received help from Baron Rothschild. He spent huge sums on the reorganization of Rishon le-Zion, Zikhron Yakov and Rosh Pinna, and sent agricultural experts to guide the settlers. All in all Rothschild donated some thirty million dollars for the support or the creation of about forty settlements. He visited Palestine five times and set up a tight administrative control over the *moshavot* supported by him. In 1900 he handed over the administration of "his" colonies to the Jewish Colonization Association (q.v.) but continued to support them financially. In 1925 he organized the Palestine Jewish Colonization Association which thenceforth became responsible for the colonies, under the direction of his son James. In 1929 he was elected honorary president of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. In spite of his unceasing interest in Palestine colonization and his financial sacrifices for it, Rothschild remained opposed to the political Zionism of Herzl whose efforts he regarded as dangerous and a jeopardy for the future of the colonists. Only after the outbreak of World War I were the successors of Herzl in Zionist leadership able to win Rothschild over to Zionism.

ROTHSCHILD, DR. BARON HENRI DE (1872–?). French Jewish physician. Specialized in children's diseases and published numerous researches in pediatrics. Another aspect of his work was the theater: he was a recognized playwright. He founded several pediatric institutes and the *Pigalle* theater in Paris.

ROTHSCHILD, LEOPOLD DE (1845–1917). Son of Lionel Nathan Rothschild, English Jewish philanthropist.

ROTHSCHILD, LORD NATHANIEL MAYER (1840–1915). Head of the English banking house of Rothschild and a Director of the Bank of England. He was the first Jewish peer (was created a baron in 1885), was active in Jewish philanthropy, president of the United Synagogue and one of the leading figures of British Jewry.

ROUANET, GUSTAVE ARMAND (1855–1927). French socialist journalist and politician. Contributed to numerous papers and periodicals, among them the *Petite Republique* (Little Republic), *L'Humanité* (Humanity), *Le Populaire* (The Popular), *Cri du Peuple* (Cry of the People), etc., and edited the *Revue Socialiste* (The Socialist Review). Served as a municipal councillor in Paris from 1890 to 1893. Was secretary to Benoit Malon. Was a deputy from Paris from 1893 to 1914. Was a member of the committee of inquiry into the Panama (q.v.) affair in 1897. In 1902 spoke up in the Chamber against the Armenian (q.v.) massacres.

ROUET, SIMON EDOUARD (1847–1907). French civil servant, born in Constantinople. In 1865 became student-dragoman (secretary) at the French Embassy in Constantinople; in 1868—temporary secretary; in 1896 was charged with the functions of a secretary-archivist; from 1870 to 1873 was assistant third secretary; 1873—third secretary; 1878—secretary-archivist; 1880—second-class dragoman; 1882—first-class dragoman; 1885—second dragoman and second class consul; 1886—member of the Légion d'Honneur; 1893—first-class consul; 1894—first dragoman of the Embassy; 1896—medaillon of honor; 1899—consul general. Upon retirement from service in 1907, became an officer of the Légion d'Honneur.

ROUSSEAU, JEAN-JACQUES (1712–1778). French philosopher, maintained in his chief work, *Le Contrat Social* (Social Contract), published in 1762, that Government exists by virtue of a tacit agreement of every individual to abide by the General Will.

ROUVIER, (PIERRE) MAURICE (1842-1911). French statesman. Founded the anti-imperialist paper *L'Égalité* (1870); became member of the National Assembly (1871); member of the Chamber of Deputies (1876-1902), and of the Senate (1903-05). Was minister of commerce and of the colonies (1881-82 and 1883-85). Was Premier in 1887 and 1905-06.

RUBINSTEIN, ANTON (1829-1894). Russian Jewish pianist and composer. Was celebrated as a concert pianist, but received less recognition for the music written by him.

RUETE, SAID. See Said Ruete.

RUMANIA, KING OF. See Carol I.

RUMELIA. The Turkish name of the Balkan possessions of Turkey, especially Thrace and Macedonia. The Treaty of Berlin (1878) established Bulgaria as an independent nation and Eastern Rumelia (13,824 square miles) as a part of the Ottoman Empire with autonomy. On Sept. 18, 1885, however, the people of Eastern Rumelia proclaimed unity with Bulgaria and the area was immediately annexed by the latter.

RUSSIAN TOWER ON THE MOUNT OF OLIVES. On the Mount of Olives (q.v.), to the east of the Old City of Jerusalem (today in Jordan), there is a Russian monastery with a high tower, called in Arabic *el-Muskubiyya*, the Muscovite.

RUSSO. President of the Sephardi Jewish Community in Vienna.

RUSSO-JEWISH COMMITTEE. A committee, founded in 1882 by the Anglo-Jewish Association (q.v.), for the aid of the Jewish immigrants to England who had fled from Russia.

RUY BLAS. Hero of the drama *Ruy Blas* by Victor Hugo written in 1838. Ruy Blas is the valet of Don Salluste de Bazan. His master

introduces him to the court (the play takes place in the Spanish court in 1699) as his kinsman. The queen and Ruy Blas are betrayed into a compromising situation by Don Salluste. Ruy Blas kills Don Salluste and then himself.

RUZICKA. A Viennese Jew.

s. c. See Cohen, Salo.

SABBATAI ZEVI (1626-1676), the false messiah, who first aroused great hopes in the Jews of Turkey and other countries for a return to Palestine, but then was apprehended by the Turkish authorities and, in order to escape the death penalty, embraced Islam in 1666. It seems that neither Friedrich Schiff nor Herzl remembered correctly the century in which Sabbatai lived: it was not the 18th ("the last century") but the 17th.

SABBATAI ZEVI'S MARRANOS. By this term Herzl refers to the Dönme (Turkish: apostates), a Moslem-Jewish sect which numbered about 10,000 in his days in Salonica. They were the descendants of Jews who in 1686 converted to Islam under the influence of Jacob Pilosof Querido, brother-in-law of Sabbatai Zvi and head of the Sabbatian sect.

SACHS, HANS (1494-1576). German "meistersinger" and the author of a large number of poems. He was used by Richard Wagner (1813-1883) as the prototype of the principal character of his humorous opera *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg*.

SACHS, SHLOMO YEHUDA (?-1902). Wealthy Russian Jewish merchant in Dvinsk. One of the earliest Hovevei Zionists, donated considerable amounts to the Jewish settlement work in Palestine. Member of the B'nai Moshe (q.v.), and founder of its

"Hillel" lodge in Dvinsk. Was a delegate to the First Zionist Congress, and in 1899 member of the provisional committee of the Jewish Colonial Trust.

SADAGORA. The town of Sadagora, located in Bukowina, a province of Rumania, was the seat of a Hassidic rabbi of great fame who was reputed to have the power of performing miracles.

SADRAZAM. Official Turkish title of the Grand Vizier.

SAID IBRAHIM BEY. Son of Ibrahim Bey (q.v.) born ca. 1873, died August 31, 1902, in Karlsbad, after an operation.

SAID PASHA MEHMED, surnamed Küçük (Little; 1838-1914). Turkish Statesman. After having served at the Sublime Porte, was appointed in 1876 First Secretary of Sultan Abdul Hamid (q.v.). Was promoted to Vizier and appointed Senator, Minister of the Privy Purse (1877), Minister of the Interior and of Justice, and President of the Senate. In 1879 became Grand Vizier for the first time with the title of Prime Minister. Was re-appointed to the same post five more times (1880-85, 1895, 1901-03). Proved a capable administrator and a powerful writer. Occasionally opposed Abdulhamid's policies. Following the restoration of the Constitution in 1908 he became Grand Vizier for the seventh time for a short period, and was thereafter appointed president of the Senate. It was under his presidency that the National Assembly removed Abdul Hamid from his throne. Thereafter, Said Pasha was twice more Grand Vizier (1911-12) under the constitutional regime. At his death he was again president of the Senate. He published his autobiography in three volumes in 1910.

SAID RUETE (1869-?). Born at Hamburg, Germany, and baptized Rudolph Said Ruete; son of Rudolph Heinrich Ruete, a merchant and native of Hamburg, and Seyyida Salme bint Said bin Sultan, who after a somewhat dramatic elopement from Zanzibar

had married, at Aden, on the 30th March 1867. Seyyida Salme was baptized in the English Chapel, Aden, immediately before the marriage ceremony, with the name of Emily. Rudolph Said Ruete was therefore the grandson of Seyyid Said bin Sultan (1791-1856), Sultan of Oman and Zanzibar, and was a nephew of Seyyid Barghash, Sultan of Zanzibar from 1870 to 1888.

Rudolph Said Ruete married Maria Theresa Mathias of Cologne in 1901 and had one son (b. 1902 in Berlin) and one daughter (b. 1910 in London). In 1906 he combined his second forename with his surname, and became known as Rudolph Said-Ruete. He bequeathed his library to the Oriental Institute of Leyden University in memory of his mother, Princess Salme. In April 1940 Said-Ruete was still living in England.

SAINT BARTHOLOMEW'S NIGHT. The infamous massacre of the Huguenots in France on August 24, 1572.

SAINT BLASIEN. German town beautifully located in Baden, in the Black Forest.

SAINT JEAN. The place in Palestine referred to by Herzl as St. Jean is Ain Karim near Jerusalem (today Ein Kerem, belonging to the municipality of Jerusalem, Israel), which is traditionally held to be the birthplace of St. John the Baptist.

SAINT MORITZ. Health and mountain resort in Switzerland.

SAINT MARK, SQUARE OF. The famous square in Venice, Italy; one of the most beautiful places in Europe.

SAINT PÖLTEN. Town in Lower Austria.

SAINT SOPHIA, CHURCH OF. See Hagia Sophia.

SAINT STEPHEN'S CATHEDRAL. The main Catholic cathedral church in Vienna.

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SALISBURY, 3RD MARQUIS OF, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne-Cecil (1830-1903). British statesman, was Prime Minister in 1885-86, 1886-1892 and 1895-1902.

SALO; see Cohen, Salo.

SALONICA. Town in the Balkan Peninsula, in Herzl's time in Turkey, today in Greece. Following the immigration of Sephardi Jews from Spain and Portugal at the end of the 15th century, Salonica became the most important center of Sephardi Jewish life. In Herzl's days (end of 19th and beginning of 20th centuries) the Jews represented the majority of the municipal population. In 1934, of a total population of 240,000, no less than 60,000 were Jews.

SALVINI, TOMMASO (1829-1921). Italian actor.

SALZ, DR. ABRAHAM (1866-1942). Galician Jewish lawyer and *Hovevei Zion* leader. Practiced law in Tarnow and published articles in the Lvov Polish Young Zionist weekly *Przysylosc* (Future). Attended the First Zionist Congress, served on the Actions Committee. Advocated piecemeal colonization. In 1899 founded the Galilean settlement Mahanayim which was abandoned ten years later.

SALZBURG. Austrian town, capital of the province of the same name, beautifully situated on the Salzbach, 87 miles south-east of Munich (q.v.).

SALZKAMMERGUT. Alpine district in Austria, partly in Styria and partly in the provinces of Lower Austria and Salzburg. In it are found several resort towns.

SAMAROW, GREGOR (1820-1903). Pseudonym of the German writer Oskar Meding, who, from 1859 to 1866, served the last king of Hanover, Georg V. He wrote *Europäische Minen und Gegen-*

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*minen* (European Expressions and Counter-Expressions, 4 vols., 1873-75); *Die Römerfahrt der Epigonen* (The Rome Trip of the Epigones, 3 vols., 1874); *Um Scepter und Kronen* (For Scepter and Crown, 4 vols., 1876); *Höhen und Tiefen* (Heights and Depths, 1879-80); *Memoiren zur Zeitgeschichte* (Memoirs of Contemporary History, 3 vols., 1881-84); *Das Erbe Kaiser Wilhelm I* (The Heritage of Kaiser Wilhelm I, 3 vols., 1903).

SAN SEBASTIAN. Spanish seaside town on the Bay of Biscay, about ten miles from the French border.

SANDERSON, 1ST BARON, THOMAS HENRY (1841-1923). British civil servant. Rose to be Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1894-1906. Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, 1907; Chairman of the Committee on Indian Emigration to the Crown Colonies, 1909-10; Chairman of the Council of the Royal Society of Arts, 1911-13.

SANDOZ, JULES (1833-1916). Swiss educator and journalist. Was principal of the school of the *Société évangélique* of France and Hebrew teacher at the Mission House in Paris, 1857-60; headmaster of the community schools of Neuenburg and professor of the Auditoires, 1860-68; founder and editor of the *Foyer domestique*, 1887; chief councillor, 1887-93; professor, 1892-96, and thereafter journalist, in Constantinople. Author of *La vérité entre les extrêmes* (1864: The Truth Between the Extremes); *Le Père Suchard* (1884: Father Suchard); and several collections of poems.

SANDRINGHAM. Estate comprising 7,000 acres, in Norfolk, England. In 1862 the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) purchased it and erected a mansion on it.

SANHEDRIN OF NAPOLEON. On May 30, 1806, Napoleon called together an assembly of 112 French Jewish leaders. Their task was to answer a series of questions put to them by the French govern-

ment, relating mainly to the attitude of the Jews to Christians. Since this meeting, however, had no power to make decisions binding on the Jews, Napoleon called a second meeting of 71 members (two-thirds of whom were rabbis), in emulation of the ancient Jewish Sanhedrin which too had 71 members. This synode, usually referred to as the Sanhedrin of Napoleon, met on February 7, 1807, with the participation of only a few non-French representatives. The Sanhedrin duly answered the twelve questions put to it by the French government in a liberal spirit in the form of resolutions pertaining mainly to a reconciliation of the religious and civic duties of the Jews.

**SANJAK.** A governmental district in the Ottoman Empire. It was administered by a *Mutessarif* (q.v.), and therefore also called *Mutessariflik*.

**SAN MICHELE ALL'ADIGE.** Italian town on the Adige river, near Mantua.

**SASSOON, SIR EDWARD ALBERT** (1856–1912). Vice-president of the Anglo-Jewish Association (q.v.). Married (1887) Aline Caroline, daughter of Baron Gustave Rothschild. Inherited the baronetcy from his father, Sir Albert Abdallah David Sassoon in 1896. Became member of parliament in 1900 as a Conservative. Was a friend of King Edward VII and used his influence for the benefit of the persecuted Russian Jews. In 1902 became president of the Sephardic Jewish Community of London. He endowed hospitals and other philanthropic institutions.

**SAUL**, the son of Kish, went forth to search for his father's lost asses, and found a kingdom, cf. 1 Sam. 9:1 ff.

**SAVICA RAGIP PASHA.** See Ragip Pasha, Sarica.

**SCHAAFFHAUSENSCHER BANKVEREIN.** A banking house, founded in 1848 in Cologne, Germany. In 1914 it was absorbed by the Disconto-Gesellschaft.

**SCHALIT, DR. ISIDOR** (1871–1954). Austrian Zionist. Born in Russia, studied in Vienna. Joined the Kadimah (q.v.) in 1888. Fought several duels in defense of Jewish honor. Led a Zionist medical mission in the Greco-Turkish War in 1897. Participated in the First Zionist Congress and became the first secretary of the Zionist Executive Office in Vienna, 1897–1905. In 1900 wrote together with Baroness von Suttner (q.v.) the statutes of the League of Peace Organizations. Settled in Palestine in 1938. Died in Tel Aviv.

**SCHALIT, LEON.** Jewish merchant residing in Riga. Participated in a conference of Zionist leaders in Carlsbad. Was a delegate to the First Zionist Congress in Basel, 1897.

**SCHAPIRA.** Described by Herzl as a "bank note splitter."

**SCHARF, ALEXANDER.** Founder and owner of the Viennese weekly *Wiener Sonn-und Montagszeitung*.

**SCHAUER, DR. RUDOLF**, (1870–c.1925). German Jewish lawyer and Zionist in Bingen am Rhein, later in Mainz. Participated in the July 11, 1897 meeting in Bingen which marked the beginning of the organization of German Zionism and at which it was resolved to establish the *Nationaljüdische Vereinigung für Deutschland*. Was delegate to the First Zionist Congress.

**SCHAULEN** (Lithuanian Siauliai). Town in Lithuania (today U.S.S.R.). In 1927 it had 22,000 inhabitants, half of them Jewish.

**SCHEHEREZADE.** The heroine of the *Arabian Nights* who tells a story every night to the Shah and promises to finish it the next night. Thus, in spite of the Shah's vow to put to death each morning his wife of the night, she manages to stay alive for 1001 nights after which the Shah becomes convinced of her faithfulness.

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SCHEID, ELIE (1841-1922). French Jewish administrator, born in Alsace. Was the supervisor of Baron de Rothschild's Palestinian colonies from 1883-1900. Author of *Histoire de Juives d'Alsace* (1877: History of the Jews of Alsace).

SCHEVENINGEN. Town and seaside resort in the Netherlands. Part of the commune of the Hague.

SCHIDROWITZ, SAMUEL (1840-1917). Dr. Juris of the Vienna University. Went to New York; in 1872 settled in London as correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, *Berliner Tagblatt*, *Pester Lloyd*, and *Neue Freie Presse*. Member of the editorial staff of the *Jewish Chronicle*.

SCHIESSL, FRANZ BARON VON (1844-1932). Austrian civil servant. Was director of the Emperor's cabinet from 1899 to 1917.

SCHIFF, E. The brother of Friedrich Schiff (q.v.), referred to by Herzl as E. Schiff only.

SCHIFF, FRIEDRICH, Paris correspondent of the Wolff Telegraphic Agency.

SCHIFF, JACOB HENRY (1847-1920). American Jewish banker and philanthropist. Came to the U.S. from his native Germany, joined the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and became its head in 1885. Was deeply interested in Jewish affairs, endowed many Jewish institutions including the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, the Technion in Haifa, etc., in addition to general American cultural, scientific and educational institutions. During Herzl's lifetime and for some time thereafter he was sceptical as to the practicality of the Zionist endeavor, but following the Balfour Declaration (1917) he gave his support to Zionism.

SCHILL, ANTON (1843-?). Austrian soldier and civil servant. Retired from military service with the rank of major in 1867. In 1868

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joined the staff of the railways. Worked as a journalist for the *Osterreichische Volkszeitung* and the *Beamtenzeitung*. At his retirement in 1901 he was chief controller of the Austrian North-Western Railway.

SCHILLER, JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH (1759-1805). Great German dramatist, poet, historian and philosophic thinker.

SCHLESINGER. Herzl's nickname for Arminius Vámbéry (q.v.).

SCHLESINGER, TH. H., of Frankfort a.M. Acquaintance of Jacob H. Schiff (q.v.).

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, PRINCE ERNST GÜNTHER OF (1863-1921). His sister, Auguste Viktoria Frederike Luise, was the wife of Kaiser Wilhelm II (q.v.).

SCHNEIDEWIN, MAX PAUL ERNST DR. (1843-1931). German educator and author, was teacher (with the title *Professor*) at the high school (*Gymnasium*) in Hamlin (Hameln), wrote books on Greek philosophy and literature, astronomy, etc. The book referred to by Herzl was entitled *Die jüdische Frage im Deutschen Reich* (The Jewish Question in the German Reich), published in 1894.

SCHNIRER, DR. MOSES (Moritz Tobias; 1861-1940). Viennese Jewish physician, co-founder of the *Kadimah* and of the *Zion Society*, was Vice-President of the Zionist Inner Actions Committee. He accompanied Herzl to Palestine in 1898, and witnessed the meeting between him and Kaiser Wilhelm II. Following Herzl's death Schnirer withdrew from Zionist activity.

SCHNITZLER, ARTHUR (1862-1931). Viennese Jewish dramatist and novelist whose fame was well established by the time he first met Herzl with his plays *Anatol* (1893) and *Liebelei* (1895). Many years later Schnitzler began to express himself on the

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Jewish question, notably in his novel *Der Weg ins Freie* (1908) and his drama *Professor Bernhardi* (1912).

SCHOELLER, RICHARD VON (1871-1950). Austrian industrialist and banker. Head of the Schöller industrial and banking house. Played an important role in the economic life of Austria.

SCHOEN, BARON WILHELM VON (1851-1933). German diplomatist. Chief court marshall at the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha court, 1896-99; German minister to Copenhagen, 1900; ambassador in St. Petersburg, 1905; secretary of state for foreign affairs, 1907-09; ambassador in Paris, 1910-14. His memoirs were published in 1921.

SCHÖNBORN, COUNT FRANZ VON (1844-1899). Archbishop of Prague (1885), became Cardinal in 1889.

SCHÖNBRUNN. Palace of the Austrian Emperors, situated in the 13th district (Hietzing) of Vienna. Its building was started in 1696, and completed in 1743-49, under Maria Theresa. It contains 1,441 richly decorated rooms and halls, a theater, a chapel, etc., and is surrounded by a huge French garden.

SCHÖNERER, GEORG RITTER VON (1842-1921). Became member of the Austrian *Reichsrat* in 1873. In 1879 he founded the German National Movement of Austria and launched its party organ the *Deutsche Worte*. He fought against the Catholic Church and Judaism in equal measure. In 1882 he broke into the office of the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* and was imprisoned as a result. From 1897-1907 he was again a member of the *Reichsrat*.

SCHOPENHAUER, ARTHUR (1788-1860). German philosopher and man of letters. The basis of his pessimistic philosophy was the doctrine that the essence of all things is will.

SCHRADER, KARL VON (1848-1896). German court official. Royal Prussian chamberlain and Master of Ceremonies. Married in

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1872 Alide de Villers de Pité, daughter of the Royal Dutch chamberlain Louis de Villers de Pité and Baroness Hortense de Pitteurs. Was created a baron in 1889. Concerning the duel between Schrader and Kotze, see Kotze, Lebrecht von.

SCHRÖKL. Viennese travel agency.

SCHUB, MOSHE DAVID (or Shoub; 1854-1938). Rumanian Jewish pioneer. Settled in Palestine in 1882. Participated in the foundation of the agricultural settlement of Rosh Pinah and Mishmar Hayarden. Died in Jerusalem.

SCHULMAN, WOLF. Viennese Jew whom Herzl planned to make into one of his representatives.

SCHÜTZ, FRIEDRICH (1845-1908). Austrian journalist. Staff member of the *Neue Freie Presse*. Author of *Das Heutige Russland* (1897: Russia Today).

SCHUTZJUDEN, literally "protected Jews," was the term designating those Jews who, in the Middle Ages and in later times, enjoyed the special protection of the king or prince or other governmental authority in certain European countries. The protection, including right of residence, was granted to Jewish individuals or groups, usually in return for substantial taxes or single payments.

SCHWARZENBERG. Austrian princely family, several of whose members played important roles in Austrian history. Their palace and its surrounding garden were one of the famous sites of Vienna.

SCHWITZER, DR. LUDWIG (1850-?). Austrian Jewish journalist. Editor of the *Neue Freie Presse* in charge of economic and stock exchange news.

SCUTARI. Town and prefecture in Albania. The town is situated near the south-eastern end of Lake Scutari.

SEBESTYÉN, EDE (1875-?). Hungarian Jewish journalist. Moved to Budapest in 1892 and became a contributor to daily papers. In 1895 visited Russia and reported on it in the *Pesti Hirlap*. Thereafter worked on the editorial staff of several Budapest newspapers, and, after 1900, became interested in problems of the nationalities in Hungary's border territories. In 1903 he went to Bucharest to study the life of the Hungarians in Rumania. Published several books in Hungarian.

SEDER, the Jewish religious ceremony observed on the first two nights (in Israel on the first night only) of Passover in the home, around the dinner table. It consists of the recital of the *Haggadah*, and certain traditional rites in connection with items of food.

SEFF, from the Hebrew Z'ev, one of the two Hebrew names of Herzl (Binyamin Z'ev), used by him occasionally in signing his letters.

SEFF, RABBI JOSEPH (1873?-1929). Rabbi in Stara Konstantin. Was a delegate to the First Zionist Congress in Basel in 1897. Later immigrated to the United States, and died in New York.

SEIDENER, JOSEF (1860-1942). Russian Jewish engineer. Was sent to Palestine by the *Hovevei Zion* of Yekaterinoslav in 1891 to buy land. Thereafter settled in Vienna and worked as director of a local engineering firm. In 1920 returned to Palestine to settle. Was a delegate to the First Zionist Congress and a member of the Inner Actions Committee, 1897 to 1905.

SEJERAH. A model farm in the Lower Galilee in Palestine (today in Israel), founded in 1899 by the Jewish Colonization Association. Many of its settlers were Russian converts to Judaism.

SELAMLIK. Public procession of the Sultan to the mosque at noon on Friday, with the participation of all the higher officials. On both sides of the road military ranks saluted the Sultan on his way to the mosque and on the way back. In a private section of the mosque the Sultan and his Grand Vizier and Ministers received foreign guests, officials and generals, both before the prayers and following them.

SELIGMAN, ISAAC (1834-1928). English Jewish Banker. Born in Germany, migrated to London where he founded, together with his brother Leopold, the firm of Seligman Brothers of Austin Friars. He was treasurer of the Anglo-Jewish Association from 1903 to 1927 and participated in communal affairs.

SELIM I (1467-1520). Turkish sultan. In 1517 he captured Cairo, added Egypt to the Ottoman domain, transferred to Constantinople the puppet Abbasid Caliph whom the Mameluks had maintained in Cairo, and thus acquired the caliphal privileges. The title Caliph itself was absorbed by Selim's successors.

SEMLIN. Town in Yugoslavia. In the 1860's and 70's it belonged to Hungary and was known by its Hungarian name, Zimony.

SEMMERING. Alpine pass and a mountain area with fashionable resort towns, some 40 miles to the south-west of Vienna.

SEPHARDIM AND ASHKENAZIM. Two of the three great ethnic divisions of the Jewish people (the third being that of the Oriental Jews of the Arabic and Persian-speaking countries and of Kurdistan). The Sephardim are the descendants of the Spanish Jews (Sepharad=Spain) who, following their expulsion from Spain in 1492 scattered all around the Mediterranean and settled also in Western Europe, retaining everywhere their Ladino (or Spaniolic) mother tongue. The Ashkenazim are the descendants of Central and East European Jews (Ashkenaz=

Germany) who retained Yiddish (Judeo-German) as their mother-tongue up to about a generation ago.

SERBIAN ROYAL COUPLE. King Alexander I Obrenovich and his wife, Queen Draga of Serbia, were assassinated on June 10, 1903.

SERETH-SUCZAWA. Two towns situated at a distance of 25 miles from each other, on the Suczawa River, in Bukowina, Rumania. In Herzl's days both had a considerable percentage of Jews among the inhabitants.

SERGIUS (SERGIY) ALEXANDROVICH, Grand Duke of Russia (1857-1905). Son of Alexander II. Organized archaeological excavations in Jerusalem, excelled in the Russian Turkish war in 1877. Was assassinated in Moscow.

SHABBES. Yiddish for Sabbath.

SHABBES GOY. Yiddish term for a gentile who performs, in the home or in the synagogue, on Saturdays and holidays, those small chores which Jews are forbidden to do by traditional Rabbinical law.

SHAMMES. Yiddish term (from the Hebrew *Shammash*) meaning factotum, synagogue-servant, beadle.

SHEIKH UL-ISLAM (in modern Turkish spelling Şeyh ul-Islâm). The Grand Mufti, arranger and commentator of the laws of Islam and head of the Mohammedan hierarchy under the Caliph (Sultan) in the Ottoman Empire. He was the chief of the religious dignitaries and second ranking governmental authority after the Grand Vizier. He was appointed by the Sultan and functioned as the minister of state for justice, for instruction in religious law and institutions, and for pious foundations. See Cemaleddin Efendi.

SHEKEL. The name of the membership dues in the Zionist Organization, introduced by the First Zionist Congress in 1897. The term was taken from the name of the ancient Hebrew coin.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL IN CAIRO. In Herzl's days, and for decades thereafter, the most elegant, cosmopolitan hotel in the Egyptian capital.

SHERIAN EFFENDI. Turkish official, on the staff of the Turkish Embassy in London in 1902.

SHIPYAGIN, D. S. Russian statesman. Minister of the Interior 1899-1902. Assassinated in 1902.

SHLEMAZELN. Yiddish term (from the German *schlimm*—bad, and the Hebrew *mazzal*—luck), meaning bad luck, misfortunes.

SHNORR. Yiddish expression meaning beggary.

SHNORRER. Yiddish expression meaning beggar.

SHÜKRI PASHA, (born ca. 1875), son of the Turkish Minister of War, military attaché in Vienna in 1903, with the title of general.

SIEMENS, JOHANN GEORG VON (1839-1901). German businessman. Became director of the *Deutsche Bank* (German Bank) in Berlin, 1870. Was repeatedly member of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies and of the German *Reichstag*, from 1874, where he belonged to the national-liberal, later the liberal, faction.

SIEYÈS, EMMANUEL-JOSEPH (1784-1836). French publicist and theoretical politician during the French Revolution. Was one of the three consuls, later senator of the Empire.

SIMON, JOSEF (?-1926). President of the Viennese Jewish Community.

SIMONYI, IVAN DE SIMONYI AND VARSÁNYI (1838–1904). Hungarian lawyer, editor, author and member of parliament, lived in Pressburg. In 1872 he founded an anti-German paper, *Westungarischer Grenzbote* (published in German), together with the famous Hungarian novelist, Moritz Jokai, and the Hungarian Jewish politician, Eduard Horn. Later the paper became anti-Semitic in its tendency. In 1878, 1881 and 1886, Simonyi was elected member of the Hungarian parliament with an anti-Semitic program. He published several books in Hungarian and German on the Jewish question and on anti-Semitism.

SINAI PENINSULA. Peninsula of desert and rocky mountains in north-eastern Egypt, bounded in the north by the Mediterranean Sea, in the east by Palestine (today Israel) and the Gulf of Aqaba (q.v.), in the south-west by the Gulf of Suez, and in the west by the Suez Canal (q.v.). In Herzl's days it was practically uninhabited (the estimated population was 16,000), and to the present time it has remained largely so. (In 1960 the entire administrative division of Sinai had a population of about 50,000.)

SINGER, DR. Resident of Coblenz. Published an attack on Herzl in the July 17, 1897, issue of the *Allgemeine Israelitische Wochenschrift*.

SINGER, ISIDOR (1857–1927). Austrian-Jewish economist, was appointed 1891 professor at the University of Vienna. Specialized in social statistics and problems of emigration. He founded, together with Kanner, the periodical *Die Zeit* which, in 1902, became a daily, and was strongly opposed to the Hapsburg government.

SINGER, MICHAEL. American Jewish newspaperman. Born in Hungary, immigrated to the United States in 1892. Editor of *Toleranz* (q.v.), author of the book *Jüdisches Blut: Erzählungen* (Jewish Blood: Short Stories: Budapest, 1891; Prague 1897).

SINGER, PAUL (1844–1911). German Jew, who became in 1878 a member, and soon thereafter, a leader of the German Social Democratic Party. In 1884 he was elected member of the Reichstag and in 1890 chairman of the Social Democratic Party.

SINGER, SIMEON (1848–1906). Rabbi. From 1879 to 1906 rabbi of the New West End Synagogue in London. He translated into English the Hebrew prayer book (*Authorized Daily Prayer Book*, 1891), and helped Sir Samuel Montague in 1892 to draw up the *Hovevei Zion* petition for colonization in Transjordan, submitted to the Turkish Sultan.

SINGER, WILHELM (1847–1917). Austrian Jewish journalist. Started out as an actor, but became a journalist in Vienna since 1868. With the *Debatte*, then with the *Neues Fremdenblatt*, then with the *Presse* for a number of years. In 1880 he became the *Neue Freie Presse*'s chief correspondent and representative in Paris where he made a stir in political and social circles and was awarded the Legion of Honor. Returned to Austria in 1891 and became editor-in-chief of the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*. He was known for his interesting letters from Paris, for his courtroom reportages, and his incisive drama criticism.

SIRBON (variants: Sirben, Serbon, Sirbonia). Ancient name of *Sabkhet el-Bardawil*, a lake or lagoon between Pelusium (q.v.) and El Arish (q.v.), separated from the Mediterranean by bars of sand, in the northern part of the Sinai Peninsula (q.v.).

SMOLENSKI (OR SMOLENSKIN) PEREZ (1842–1885). Hebrew poet and author. One of the earliest protagonists of the Jewish national idea and co-founder of the theory of Jewish nationalism. Founded the Hebrew periodical *Ha-Shahar* (The Dawn) in Vienna in 1868. In it he fought both orthodoxy and assimilation. He regarded the Hebrew language as the main instrument for safeguarding the future of the Jewish people. In 1882 he participated in the founding of *Kadimah* (q.v.).

SMYRNA (today Izmir). Turkish town and seaport, capital of the vilayet of Izmir, ca. 210 miles south-south-west of Istanbul (see Constantinople), on the west coast of Anatolia (q.v.).

SOCIETY OF JEWS. The name used by Herzl in his *Judenstaat* (q.v.) to designate the organization which he envisaged as the future representative of the Jewish people. Within a year he realized it by creating the Zionist Organization.

SOEUR ANNE. Heroine of the Perrault story about Bluebeard. Anne, the sister of Bluebeard's seventh wife, was stationed by her at the window in order to watch for the arrival of their brother whom they called in order to save Anne's sister from the murderous intents of Bluebeard.

SOF. Yiddish expression (from the Hebrew) meaning end, upshot, outcome.

SOFIA. Capital of Bulgaria.

SOFIA, CHIEF RABBI. At the time of Herzl's visit the Chief Rabbi of Bulgaria was Dr. Dankowitz (appointed 1886).

SOFIENSAAL. A concert and dance hall at 17 Marxergasse, Vienna 3. Was built in the middle of the 19th century and is in use to this day.

SOLOMON, SOLOMON JOSEPH (1860-1927). British Jewish painter, took active interest in Jewish cultural affairs. At the time of Herzl's first London visit (1895) he was president of the Maccabeans. In 1918 he became president of the Royal Society of British Artists. Among his best-known works are portraits of Herzl, Israel Zangwill, Solomon Schechter, Heinrich Graetz, etc.

SOLOMON IN LYDIA. One of the *Philosophical Tales* (q.v.) of Herzl which he also reworked as a play. The play was performed a single time at the *Königliches Schauspielhaus* (Royal Theater) in Berlin.

SONNENSCHN, ROSA (1847-?). American Jewish journalist, short story writer and editor. Born in Moravia, came to the U.S. in 1869. Became editor of the *American Jewess*, published first as a monthly then as a quarterly in Chicago and New York. Became an enthusiastic supporter of Zionism and was a delegate to the First Zionist Congress.

SONNENSCHN, SIEGMUND (1861-1959). Austrian Jewish civil servant. Was secretary in the Ministry of Railroads; since 1888 editor of the *Zeitschrift für Eisenbahnen und Dampfschiffahrt* (Journal of Railroads and Steamship Traffic). Was created a knight by Emperor Franz Josef with the surname von Solvis.

SOSKIN, SELIG EUGEN (1873-1959), Palestine agricultural expert. Participated in 1903 in the El Arish expedition. At the 7th Zionist Congress was appointed to the Palestine Committee of the Zionist Organization. Edited, together with Franz Oppenheimer (q.v.) and Otto Warburg (q.v.), the periodical *Altneuland*. Advocated the establishment in Palestine of small private farms with intensive cultivation.

SOURSOUK OR SURSUK. Name of a Greek family in Beirut, Lebanon, the largest land owner in Palestine in Ottoman times. In the Plain of Jezreel alone it had 230,000 dunams, cultivated by some 4,000 *fellahin*. The Sursuks acquired this area from the Turkish authorities in 1872 for the ridiculously small price of 8 piasters per dunam. From 1921 on they sold it to the Jews for £4 per dunam, or 12½ times the purchase price.

SOUTH AFRICANS IN LONDON. The reference is to the Zionists from South Africa who were settled in London, e.g., L. Kessler (q.v.), J. L. Goldreich (q.v.), and others.

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SOUTHAMPTON. County borough in England, Hampshire.

SPANIOLIC. See Ladino.

SPEIDEL, LUDWIG (1830-1906). Austrian Jewish journalist and literary, musical and theatrical critic. Settled in Vienna as correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, 1855. Became the theater critic of the *Neue Freie Presse* in 1872, and also served as the paper's literary editor until the latter position was given to Herzl.

SPENCER, HERBERT (1820-1903). English philosopher, exponent of the modern philosophy of evolution. Author of *Synthetic Philosophy* (ten volumes) and numerous other works on ethics, sociology, etc.

SPIELHAGEN, FRIEDRICH (1829-1911). German author. Wrote a great number of optimistic and sometimes extravagant novels, with a marked preference for the treatment of social problems. Made some translations from French and English, including American poets. His best known work was *Problematische Naturen* (Problematic Natures, 1860) which supported the liberal politics of his time.

SPINOZA, BARUCH (Benedictus; 1632-1677). Dutch Jewish philosopher.

SPITZER, ALBERT. An acquaintance of Herzl's mother.

SPULLER, EUGENE (1835-1896). French politician and publicist who advocated a reconciliation between the Moderate Republican Party and the Catholic Church. This was referred to as the *esprit nouveau* (new spirit).

SSINOVYEV (SINOVIEV, ZINOVIEV), J. A. Russian statesman, was Russian ambassador in Constantinople from 1898 to 1909.

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STAAL, BARON GEORGES FREDERIC DE (1822-1907). Russian diplomat. Ambassador to Germany. Author of *Correspondance diplomatique*; 1884-1900, (1929).

STAATSBÜRGERZEITUNG. Berlin daily paper with an anti-Semitic tendency.

STAFFE, BARONESS DE (née Soyer). French writer on etiquette. Author of *Usages du monde: Règles du savoir-vivre dans la Société moderne* (Usages of the World: Rules of Conduct in Modern Society.) First edition 1889; second revised, corrected and augmented edition, Paris: Flammarion, 1899.

STAMBOUL. Daily paper published in French in Constantinople. Established in 1868 under the name of *Levant Times and Shipping Gazette* was bought in 1876 by the Hanley brothers who changed its name to *Stamboul*. It was subsidized by the French embassy in Constantinople. It was closed twice by the government because it criticized the Turkish administration (1877) and published irreverent statements about the German Kaiser (1888). Regis Delbeuf (1895-1911) and Pierre le Goff (1913-1945) were its editors-in-chief. It did not appear during World War I, but following the armistice of Moudros (1918) it was published again, and it continues to the present time under the name of *Istanbul*.

STAND, DR. ADOLPH (1870-1919). Galician Zionist. Headed the movement in Lvov since 1896. From 1895 to 1897 served as editor of *Przyszlosc* (Future). He founded the important *Rocznik Żydowski* (Jewish Yearbook). In 1907 was elected to the Austrian parliament where he served until 1911. For several years was member of the Greater Actions Committee.

STANISLAV (Polish Stanislawow). Town in Galicia, Austria. In the 1890's it had 22,000 inhabitants of whom 12,000 were Jews.

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STANLEY, HENRY MORTON (1841-1904). American journalist, was sent in 1869 by the *New York Herald* to Africa to find the famous explorer, Dr. David Livingstone, who had disappeared. Stanley's book, *How I Found Livingstone*, was published in 1872, and created a stir not only in America but also on the European continent.

STEAD, WILLIAM THOMAS (1849-1912). English journalist, devoted advocate of the peace movement. Edited numerous periodicals and other publications. Assistant editor (1880) and editor (1883) of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Review of Reviews* (1890); *Borderland* (1893-97). Author of books on spiritism, Russia, religion, the United States, etc. He was drowned en route to New York when the *Titanic* sank.

STEIN, LUDWIG (1859-1930). Rabbi and philosopher. Born in Hungary, became lecturer, 1886, and professor, 1889, of philosophy at the Zurich Polytechnical Institute; professor at the University of Bern, 1890; lecturer at the Humboldt-Academy in Berlin, 1911-24. Published a considerable number of books on philosophical issues, among them one on *The Jews in Contemporary Philosophy* (1925). Was a member of the German Pro Palaestina Committee.

STEINAMANGER (Hungarian Szombathely.) Town in Hungary, capital of the Vas province.

STEINBACH, DR. GUSTAV (1848-1906?). Austrian journalist. Law school graduate. After working on the *Deutsche Zeitung* and the *Neues Pester Journal* he became an editor of the *Neue Freie Presse*, specializing in parliamentary and domestic affairs. He also wrote a pamphlet on the Hungarian Constitution.

STEINER, HEINRICH. See York-Steiner, Heinrich

STEPHENS, GEORGE HENRY (date of birth unknown, died 1927). English engineer, engaged on construction of railway, harbor

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and irrigation works in India, 1879-86; in England, America, West Africa and the West Indies, 1887-97. Was Superintendent Engineer of the Assiout Barrage, Egypt, 1898-1903.

STERN, ALFRED DR. (1830-1918). Viennese Jewish lawyer, member of the Vienna municipal council (where he opposed the Christian Socialists headed by Lueger), and member, and later president, of the Viennese Jewish Community Council. He was an opponent of Jewish nationalism.

STERN, BERNARD (1867-?) Austrian Jewish journalist and orientalist. Was correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* in Constantinople, and published several books on contemporary Turkey, among them *Abdul Hamid II: Seine Familie und sein Hofstaat* (Abdul Hamid II: His Family and Court; Budapest 1901); *Jungturken und Verschwörer: Die innere Lage der Türkei unter Abdul Hamid II* (Young Turks and Conspirators: The Internal Situation of Turkey under Abdul Hamid II; Leipzig, 1901); *Der Sultan und Seine Politik; Erinnerungen und Beobachtungen eines Journalisten* (The Sultan and His Policy: Reminiscences and Observations of a Journalist; Leipzig, 1906), etc.

STEVENSON, FRANCIS SEYMOUR (1862-1938). English politician, Member of Parliament, 1885-1906. Vice-president and later president of the Anglo-Armenian Committee.

STEYRER TAGBLATT. Subtitled *Der Alpenbote*. Jewish controlled paper published from 1889 to 1915. It had a small circulation and limited influence.

STEYRERMÜHL. Large steel mill in Steiermark, Austria.

STIASSNY, WILHELM (1842-1910). Austrian Jewish architect, founder of the *Wiener Bauhütte* (1862), member of various municipal and governmental bodies as well as of the presidium

of the Viennese Jewish community. He built several synagogues and Jewish communal buildings.

STIEHLER. Music director in Görlitz, Austria.

STÖCKER, ADOLF (1835–1909). German evangelical court preacher and politician, particularly concerned with the social problems within the church. In 1878 he founded the *Christlich-soziale Partei* in opposition to the Social Democrats. He was also known as an anti-Semite.

STOCKHOLM. Capital of Sweden.

STORCH, LUDWIG (1803–1881). German Christian author, whose novel *Der Jakobsstern* (*Messiade*) was published from 1836 to 1838 in four volumes.

STOURDZA (OR STURDZA), PRINCE DEMETER (Dimitrie) (1833–1914). Rumanian statesman. Prime minister of Rumania in 1895–96, 1897–99, and 1901. One of the leaders of political liberalism in Rumania.

STRASSBURG (Strasbourg). City on the Rhine river, belonged to Germany in Herzl's days. In 1919 it was recovered by France.

STRAUS, OSCAR SOLOMON (1850–1926). American Jewish diplomat and civic leader. Was U. S. Minister to Turkey 1887–98 and 1898–1900. In 1902 was a member of the Permanent Court of International Arbitration at The Hague. In 1906 became Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the Roosevelt Cabinet. Was president of the American Jewish Historical Society.

STROUSBERG, BETHEL HENRY (original name Baruch Hirsch Strausberg; 1823–1884). German Jewish financier and railroad builder. Converted to Christianity in his youth. Built railroads in Germany, Russia, Rumania and Hungary. Was member of the

North German Reichstag for three years. Difficulties with the Rumanian government led to his ultimate downfall. While in Moscow he was arrested, charged with fraudulent bankruptcy and found guilty. He died in poverty and degradation.

STURDZA. See Stourdza.

STUTTGART. German city. Became in 1945 capital of Württemberg-Baden.

STYRIA. Austrian Province. Its capital is Graz.

SUAREZ. An Egyptian Jew.

SUBLIME PORTE. The common term for the old Ottoman Government. It is derived from the Turkish designation for the central office of the empire, "High Gate," which, in turn, was derived from the palace gate at which justice was administered.

SUCZAWA. See Sereth—Suczawa.

SUDAN. Herzl's reference is to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, to the south of Egypt. It became an Anglo-Egyptian condominium in 1899; independent in 1956.

SUEZ CANAL. The canal cutting through the isthmus which joins Asia and Africa and connecting the Mediterranean and the Red Seas, thereby providing a direct water-route between Europe, North Africa and Western Asia on the one hand, and East Africa, South Asia, East Asia and Australia on the other. It was built in 1859–69 under the supervision of Lesseps (q.v.). It is a lockless waterway, 105 miles in length.

SUFFIELD, 5TH BARON, CHARLES HARBORD (1830–1914). English soldier and court official. Following a military career became Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria, 1868–72; Lord of the Bed-

chamber to the Prince of Wales, 1872-1901; Lord of Waiting in Ordinary to H.M., 1901.

SULZBERGER, MAYER (1843-1923). American Jewish jurist and Hebrew scholar. Was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1865, appointed judge of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas in 1895, presiding judge from 1902 to 1915. Published studies on ancient Hebrew law, and was prominently identified with Jewish charities.

SUNDAY TIMES. London weekly paper, conservative, founded in 1822.

SUSSEX. County in England, on the English Channel, south of London.

SUTTNER, BARONESS BERTHA VON (1843-1914) was born countess Kinsky in Prague, married Baron Arthur Gundaccar von Suttner. She was a co-founder, with her husband and others, of the Viennese Society to Combat Anti-Semitism, and wrote many books and articles championing pacifism. Her novel, *Ground Arms!* was translated into English. She was President of the World Peace Association, and received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1905. She was of great help to Herzl, assisting him at The Hague and making contacts for him in the political and social world. Her impressions of Herzl are recorded in her *Memoirs* (1910).

SUZZARA, ALEXANDER RITTER VON (1846-1905). Austrian civil servant. Was section head at the Austrian Foreign Ministry in Vienna.

SWEET WATERS. The popular name of two streams which run into the sea near Constantinople. The one on the European side is properly called *Kâğıthane deresi* (Barbyzes) and runs into the Golden Horn (q.v.); the other, on the Asian side, is the *Göksu*

(Aretas), and runs into the middle part of the Bosphorus (q.v.). The banks of both are used for picnicking and outings, while the rivers themselves are favored for pleasure boating.

SWIFT'S A TALE OF A TUB. Jonathan Swift (1667-1745), English clergyman, poet, political writer and satirist, best known today for his *Gulliver's Travels*, wrote *A Tale of a Tub* in 1696 or 1697 but it was not published until 1704. It deals with corruption in religion and learning. Its main heroes are three brothers (that is, the three churches, the Roman Catholic, the Anglican (or Lutheran) and the Calvinistic) whose father left each of them a coat and a will with instructions how to take care of the coats so that these should last a lifetime.

SYRIA. An Arab country. In Herzl's days part of the Ottoman Empire. Today part of the United Arab Republic. Its capital is Damascus.

SYRKIN, NACHMAN (1867-1924). Russian Jewish writer and Zionist leader. Studied in Berlin and Zurich. In Berlin he became the guiding spirit of a group of Russian Jewish emigrés. He was a socialist, but rejected assimilation and preferred Hebrew over Yiddish. After a period of Territorialist sympathy (1905-09) he became the representative of the newly formed Poale Zion (Socialist Labor Zionist) party within the Zionist movement. He wrote a considerable number of studies and articles (in German, Russian, Yiddish and Hebrew) on the problems and issues of socialist Zionism.

SZÉCHEN, COUNT. It does not become clear from the context (see p. 972) whether Prime Minister Koerber referred to Count Ödön Széchenyi (q.v.), pronouncing his name in an abbreviated form, or to Count Szécsen von Temerin, who was secretary in the Austro-Hungarian embassy in Bucharest in the 1890's, section head in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs until 1901, and later (1901-1911) Ambassador to the Papal See.

SZÉCHENYI, COUNT ÖDÖN (1839–1922). Son of the great Hungarian statesman, Count Stephan Széchenyi. Earned a sea-captain's certificate, then devoted himself to the reorganization of the Hungarian firemen. In 1874 moved to Constantinople, organized a fire-brigade and became its commander and an aide to the Sultan.

SZÉLL, KÁLMÁN (1845–1915). Hungarian statesman. Minister of finance, 1875; prime minister 1899–1904. His main achievements were the organization of social insurance for agricultural laborers and household workers, and the establishment of state children's asylums.

SZEPS, DR. MORITZ (1834–1902). Austrian Jewish newspaperman. Published and edited the *Wiener Tagblatt*.

TAAFFE, COUNT EDUARD (1833–1895). Austrian statesman. In his early youth was a playmate of the future Emperor Francis Joseph I (q.v.). In the state's service since 1852. Minister of the Interior and of Education, March 1867; Minister of Defense, Dec. 1867; Prime Minister, 1870–71; again Minister of the Interior, then Governor of Tirol; a third time Minister of the Interior, 1879; and from August 1879 to 1893 again Prime Minister. His program of "reconciliation of the nationalities" failed because of the exorbitant demands of the German-clericals, Poles and Czechs.

TABAK (=TOBACCO) STREET SYNAGOGUE IN PEST, was one of the largest in Europe. The house in which Herzl was born adjoined the synagogue.

TABAK TRAFFIK. Austrian state-licensed tobacco shop.

TABARIN. Sixteenth century French comedian who fought his comic battles on the stage armed with a wooden sword.

TABARIN. A comedy by Herzl in one act, written in 1884. It is based on a sketch by Catulle Mendès. Was performed with success in New York, with the famous actor Mitterwurzer in the title role.

TACHARD, ALBERT. French politician. Was minister plenipotentiary (probably during the French-German peace negotiations), and minister of government for defense in Brussels. Was member of the Chamber of Deputies from Haut Rhin in the first assembly after 1870–71.

TACHLES. Yiddish expression (from the Hebrew *takhlit*), meaning purpose, gist, practical end.

TAHSIN BEY (PASHA) (c.1860–c.1935). Turkish statesman. Entered the civil service as a clerk to the Sublime Porte; later became Director of Correspondence at the Ministry of the Interior, then at the Ministry of the Navy. He married the granddaughter of Grand Vizier Mahmud Nedim Pasha (q.v.). Lutfi Aga (q.v.) helped him to become first secretary of Sultan Abdul Hamid (q.v.) in 1895. In 1902 he attained the rank of a vizier with the title of Pasha. He was a loyal confidant of the Sultan and concentrated much authority in his hands. With the rise of his rival, Izzet Pasha (q.v.), he lost his influence. After the 1908 revolution he was removed from office, deprived of all his rank and rights, and banished. Following the general amnesty he returned to Istanbul where he passed his last years in poverty.

TAIK BEY. Misspelling by Herzl of the name Faik Bey (q.v.).

TAKSIM GARDENS. Taksim is the name of a ward in Pera (Turkish: Beyoğlu) a section of Constantinople, situated on a hill. On its main street there is a municipally maintained public garden for

recreation and pastime, commanding a fine view of the Bosphorus. This is the *Taksim bahçesi* (Taksim Gardens).

TALE OF THE THREE RINGS. The reference is to the Tale of the Three Rings contained in the poetic drama *Nathan der Weise* (Nathan the Wise, 1779) by Gotthold Ephraim Lessing (1729–1781): a father who loves equally his three sons, has two copies made of the precious ring in his possession, and gives on his deathbed one ring to each son. Each of the sons believes that he got the original ring. Similarly with the three faiths of Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

TALIANI, EMILIO (1834–1907). Italian cleric. Was created titular archbishop of Sebaste and apostolic nuntius to Vienna in 1896, and cardinal in 1903.

TALLES. See *Kittel* and *talles*.

TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, CHARLES MAURICE DE (1754–1838). French diplomatist. Studied for the priesthood, was consecrated bishop of Autun in 1789. He joined the Republicans, and in 1790 was elected president of the national assembly. From 1797 to 1799 he was Minister of Foreign Affairs. Recognizing Napoleon (q.v.) as the coming man in France, he supported him, and was reappointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Up to 1807 he remained very close to Napoleon, but thereafter a coolness developed between them, and in 1808 Talleyrand secretly joined a Royalist committee. In 1814 he placed himself at the head of a provisional government and as such procured Napoleon's abdication, and helped Louis XVIII regain the throne of his ancestors. Under Louis Philippe he became Ambassador to London (1830–35).

TANAGRA. Excavations in the ancient Greek town of Tanagra in Boeotia (now called Gremada) have brought to light many

beautiful painted terra cotta draped female figures from six to nine inches in height. These are known as Tanagra figurines.

TANCRED. The title of one of the historical novels of Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield (q.v.). The novel's hero is the Crusader Tancred (1068?–1112).

TANNHÄUSER. The well-known music drama by Richard Wagner.

TAPTSCHI CRESPI. *Tapchi*, or, more precisely, *topchi*, means artilleryman or gunner in Turkish. "Gunner Crespi" is Herzl's way of expressing, in a single ironic phrase, his opinion of Eduard Crespi (q.v.).

TARBOOSH. Arabic term for the *fez*, the brimless cylindrical red cap worn in Herzl's days all over the lands of the Ottoman Empire, and today still popular in Egypt.

TARNASSI, FRANCESCO (1850–1902). Italian cleric. Named Apostolic Internuncio in Holland and Luxemburg on October 24, 1896. Recalled from that post in 1899; kept his title and lived in Rome until his death.

TARNOPOL (TERNOPOL). Town in the Ukraine, 80 miles east-southeast of Lvov.

TARNOW. Town in Galicia, 40 miles east of Cracow. In Herzl's days belonged to Austria, today to Poland.

TARTUFFE. Hero of Molière's comedy *Tartuffe*, about the self-seeking adventurer who hides his greed behind a mask of piety.

TAUBIN, GEORGE. See Vogel trial.

TAUSSIG, THEODOR, RITTER VON (1848–1909). Austrian Jewish financier. Was director, 1874, and governor, 1908, of the Vienna

*Bodenkreditanstalt*. Was head of the Austrian *Länderbank* and banker to Emperor Franz Josef I (q.v.). He carried out the nationalization of the Austrian railways, developed mining and Danubian shipping. The negotiations about a loan to the Russian government conducted by him precisely at the time of the 1904-05 Russian pogroms, evoked a bitter storm of protest in the Jewish public. He was for many years member of the council of the Viennese Jewish community.

TAXIM GARDENS. See Taksim Gardens.

TAYLOR, LADY JANE HAY (1830-1920). English society woman. Daughter of the 8th Marquis of Tweeddale, married Sir Richard Chambre Taylor, G. C. B. (1819-1904) in 1863.

TEGERNSEE. Village on the shores of the lake of the same name in Upper Bavaria, Germany.

TELL'S SECOND ARROW. The reference is to the episode in Friedrich Schiller's drama *Wilhelm Tell* in which Tell holds a second arrow in readiness to use on the tyrant if the latter's command to shoot the apple from his son's head should result in the child's death.

TEMPS. Paris daily newspaper.

TERRITET. Swiss resort town near the Lake of Geneva.

TEVFIK PASHA, AHMED (1845-1936). Turkish statesman. The last Grand Vizier. Was secretary of the Turkish Embassy in Florence, Italy, 1872, then was sent to Vienna and to Berlin, and as first secretary to Athens. Became chargé d'affaires in St. Petersburg (1876-77) and diplomatic adviser during the Turco-Russian war (1877-78) at the Turkish general headquarters. Was Turkish minister at Athens (1883-85), ambassador in Berlin (1885-95), and minister of foreign affairs (1895-1909). During the military

revolt against the constitution was appointed Grand Vizier, and thereafter was sent as ambassador to London (1909-14). Follow-in the armistice he became twice Grand Vizier (from 1918 until the abolition of the Ottoman Sultanate, 1922).

TEWELES, HEINRICH (1856-1927). Jewish theater director, writer, critic and editor, lived in Prague where he was director of the *Deutsches Landestheater* (German theater) and editor of a German newspaper. His friendship with Herzl began when the latter's play *Seine Hoheit* (His Highness) was performed in Prague (in 1888).

TEZKERE OR TEZKEREH. A short note or letter, a billet; a passport (for inland travel); any document issued by the government to clear people from some responsibility such as a soldier's discharge, a tax receipt, a license or permit of any kind.

THAMES. River in England, emptying into the North Sea. On its banks is situated London.

THERAPIA (TARABYA). Suburb north of Constantinople on the European side of the Bosphorus.

THIRTY-ONE DEGREES in the shade, 41° in the sun (p. 756). These centigrade degrees correspond to 87° F and 105° F respectively.

THON, OSIAS (1870-1936). Polish rabbi and Zionist. Organized the first Zionist circle of orthodox youths in Lvov and edited the first Zionist leaflet, *Der Vecker* (1888). Studied at the university of Berlin and at the Berlin *Hochschule für die Wissenschaft des Judentums*. In 1897 he became chief rabbi of Cracow and retained this position until his death. Upon Herzl's appearance he got in touch with him and the two men became close friends. In Poland he built up the Zionist Organization; was a delegate to the Zionist Congresses. In 1919 was elected to the Polish Sejm.

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THORN. City in West Prussia (today in Poland).

THUN, DUKE FRANZ ANTON, Count of Thun and Hohenstein (1847–1916). Austrian statesman. Member of Parliament 1879–81; upon his father's death succeeded him in the Austrian Upper House (1881). Governor of Bohemia, 1889–96 and 1911–15; Prime Minister of Austria 1898–99.

TIBERIAS. Town in Israel, on the western shore of Lake Tiberias (Sea of Galilee).

TIFLIS (TBILISI). City in Georgia in the Caucasus. Today capital of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic.

TIGRIS RIVER. One of the two great rivers of Mesopotamia (the other being the Euphrates), today Iraq. On its banks is located Baghdad.

TIMES, THE, of London. The largest daily paper in England. Founded 1788 (as *Daily Universal Register* in 1785).

TISCHENDORF, PAUL A. VON. (1847–1914). German diplomat. Entered the diplomatic service as *Dragomatsseleve* (interpreter-apprentice) at the German consulate in Constantinople, in 1872; became interpreter there in 1872 and second embassy dragoman in 1876. In 1886 he became German consul in Jerusalem, consul-general in 1898, and consul in Algiers in 1899.

TISCHMANN, "PATER PAULUS." Polish Jew who converted to Catholicism, and became a priest.

TISZA, COUNT ISTVÁN (1861–1918). Hungarian statesman. Elected to parliament in 1886; prime minister and minister of the interior, 1903–05; again prime minister, 1913. Was assassinated in Budapest by revolutionary soldiers who considered him the chief instigator of the First World War.

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TITTONI, TOMMASO (1855–1931). Italian politician and diplomatist. Was elected deputy in 1886 and remained a member of the Chamber for eleven years. In 1902 became senator, in 1903 minister of foreign affairs. In 1906 was appointed ambassador to London, but within a few months was recalled to serve again as foreign minister. Was ambassador to Paris, 1910–1916, and in 1919 again foreign minister, then president of the Senate. From 1929 to 1930 was president of the Italian Academy.

TOEPPEN, KURT. German adventurer, originally from East Prussia. Lived in German East Africa where he married an Arab girl and became a Mohammedan.

TOHU-BOHU OR TOHUWABOHU. Approximate transliteration of the Hebrew words *tohu wavohu*, found in the Book of Genesis 1:2 and meaning "unformed and void." Used in German to designate chaos, or chaotic conditions.

TOLERANZ. German Jewish weekly, published in New York, of which only a few issues appeared in 1897 before its title was changed to *Der Zionist*. Its editor was Michael Singer (q.v.).

TOLSTOY, COUNT LEO (1828–1910). Russian novelist, moral philosopher and social reformer.

TOM SAWYER. While Herzl remembered correctly the gist of the episode about the fence in Mark Twain's *Tom Sawyer*, he erred on details. The incident took place on Saturday, and the fence Tom Sawyer had to whitewash belonged to his Aunt Polly.

TOMBS OF THE KINGS IN JERUSALEM. These tombs are, in all probability, those of Queen Helene of Adiabene who converted to Judaism and died in Jerusalem in the 1st century C.E., and of her family. They are located in the northern part of the new city of Jerusalem in Israel.

TOPHANE (TOP HANE). The gun factories adjoining Galata in Constantinople. They were founded by Sultan Mehmed II, the Conqueror, after the capture of the city. In the past the premises also served as the headquarters of the Grand Master of the Artillery. Also the adjacent district of Constantinople was called Top Hane.

TORAH. The Hebrew name of the Five Books of Moses (the Pentateuch).

TOULON. French town and seaport on the Mediterranean.

TOWER OF DAVID, OR CITADEL, located next to the Jaffa Gate of the Old City of Jerusalem. Tradition ascribes its original building to King David (cf. Song of Songs 4:4). In fact, the foundations of the Citadel were built by Herod in 20 B.C.E. In 70 C.E. the Citadel was occupied by Roman legions. In Turkish times it was rebuilt and enlarged to its present dimensions. Today in Jordan.

TRANSVAAL QUESTION. Transvaal is the northern province of the Union of South Africa. The Transvaal question about the turn of the century resulted from the recognition by Great Britain of the independence of Transvaal, controlled by Boers, in 1881. In subsequent years, the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand attracted many foreigners (Uitlanders) who became increasingly dissatisfied because of taxation without representation. The Jameson (q.v.) raid precipitated matters, and after unsuccessful negotiations between the British Cape Colony and the independent Transvaal (called the South African Republic) the South African War started (1899). The Transvaal was annexed by Great Britain in 1900 and peace was concluded in 1902.

TRANSYLVANIA. In Herzl's day the eastern part of Hungary. Since 1920 part of Rumania.

TRAUTENAU. Town in Bohemia, Austria.

TREVES. Town in the Rhine province of Prussia, Germany, on the Moselle river.

TRIESTE. Seaport and city in Austria (today in Italy). Situated on the Istrian Peninsula at the head of the Gulf of Trieste, on the Adriatic Sea, about 70 miles north-east of Venice.

TRIETSCH, DAVIS (1870-1935). German Jewish writer and Zionist. Lived in New York from 1893 to 1899. Joined the Zionist movement and took part in the first Congress. He opposed Herzl's political Zionism and advocated instead immediate colonization in a "greater Palestine" which would include Cyprus (q.v.) and El Arish (q.v.). He edited a periodical, *Volk und Land* (People and Land), was a co-founder of the *Jüdischer Verlag* and the periodicals *Ost und West* and *Palästina*. He wrote several books and many studies dealing mainly with Palestine.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE. The alliance concluded between Austria-Hungary and Germany in 1879, to which Italy became a party in 1882. It was a defensive alliance directed in the first place against Russia.

TRIPOLI, planned Italian annexation of. The Italian plans to annex Tripolitania were not realized until after the Tripolitan War of 1911-12. Today Tripolitania is one of the provinces of the Kingdom of Libya.

TSCHLENOW, DR. YEHEL (1864-1918). Russian Jewish Zionist leader. Became an active *Hovevei* Zionist in 1891 and following the appearance of Herzl one of the leaders of Russian Zionism. At the 6th Congress he was sharply opposed to the consideration of the British offer of territory in East Africa (Uganda) and wrote a book on the subject entitled *Zion and Africa*. From 1913 to his death was a member of the Inner Actions Committee.

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TUBINI. See Lorando-Tubini Affair.

TUILERIES, the French royal palace (up to 1871) in the center of Paris. The site has been converted into a public garden.

TURHAN (TURKHAN) PASHA, HÜSNÜ (1846-?). Turkish diplomat. Scion of an Albanian family. Graduated from the Law Faculty of Athens. Entered the Turkish foreign service in 1866. Became secretary of the Turkish Embassy in St. Petersburg in 1867; in 1874 was sent to Berlin as first secretary. In 1877 was appointed Turkish Minister to Rome. For some years served as governor in Anatolia. In 1886 was sent as Turkish Minister to Madrid. In 1894 became minister of foreign affairs with the rank of a vizier, and in 1895 Governor-General of Crete. After the 1908 revolution he became President of the Council of State and Senator, then Ambassador in St. Petersburg (1909-1913). After the independence of Albania he went there and was appointed Prime Minister of the new state in which capacity he served until World War I.

TURKISH DEBT OR DETTE OTTOMANE. After the Crimean War the Ottoman Empire borrowed heavily from European states or banks. Part of the proceeds was spent on the rehabilitation of the country, but most of it was squandered by the Sultans. The Turkish government suffered a financial collapse, and, in 1875, half of the interest on the debt was repudiated. Sultan Abdul Hamid (q.v.) refused to raise a new loan, and, following the Berlin peace conference, an agreement was reached for the payment of the debts and the interests to representatives of the foreign creditors (1881). Thereupon the "The Public Debt Administration" was set up in Constantinople for the administration of certain taxes (revenue-stamp, hard liquor, fishing, salt, tobacco, silk). This office was privileged and the Turkish government had no control over it. It was directed by a board of directors composed of one Turkish commissar and the representatives of the bondholders of foreign countries. The Public

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Debt Administration was liquidated by the treaty of Lausanne in 1923.

TURKISH-FRENCH CONFLICT. In the summer of 1901 Turkey became embroiled in a conflict with France over its failure to recognize an obligation to French subjects. Thereupon France occupied the Island of Mytilene, but recalled its navy in November 1901 following Turkey's acceptance of the obligation.

TURKISH JEWS IN VIENNA. Herzl's reference is to the Sephardic Jews in Vienna many of whom or whose ancestors came from Turkey.

TUROW, ISAAC (1850-1929). German Jewish journalist. Born in Poland, settled in Germany in 1874, became an early leader of the *Hovevei Zion* movement. His Zionist brochure, *Wo Hinaus? Mahnwort an die westeuropäischen Juden* (What Way Out? A Warning to West-European Jews) was published in 1891 under the pseudonym Paul Dimidow. Attended the First Zionist Congress.

TYROL (OR TIROL). Province in the western part of Austria.

UDINE. Italian town, capital of a province of the same name, 83 miles north-east of Venice. Was regained by Italy from Austria in 1866.

UGANDA, a territory in east-central Africa, British protectorate since 1894. It has an area of 93,981 square miles, including 13,680 sq. miles of water. As late as 1944 Uganda had less than 4 million inhabitants, including only 2,553 Europeans.

UGANDA PROJECT. In 1903 the British Government through its Secretary for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain (q.v.), offered

the Zionist Organization the establishment of an autonomous Jewish colony in Uganda in British East Africa. The offer, when presented to the Sixth Zionist Congress (August 23–28, 1903), provoked a grave crisis, and split the Congress into two opposing factions: most of the delegates from Central and Western Europe approved the plan; most of those from Eastern Europe opposed it bitterly as a betrayal of the Zionist cause. Herzl, already ill, fought for the project while declaring it as merely a station on the road to Zion. Finally the Congress resolved to send an expedition to Uganda with the understanding that it would not be financed by the Zionist Organization.

UGRON, GÁBOR (1847–1911). Hungarian politician and orator. Became member of parliament in 1872. Reorganized the Independence Party.

UJEST, DUKE OF. The Duchy of Ujest was established in 1861 through an order of the royal cabinet, out of the domains of the house of Hohenlohe-Ohringen in Upper Silesia. The head of the house in Herzl's days was Christian Krafft, 5th Prince zu Hohenlohe-Ohringen, Duke of Ujest (1848–1926).

UMBERTO I (1844–1900). King of Italy. Succeeded his father, Victor Emmanuel II (q.v.), to the throne of Italy in 1878; was shot and killed by an anarchist in 1900.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. The famous anti-slavery novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe, published in 1852, which dramatized for millions of Americans the central moral issue of slavery.

UNITAS. Viennese Jewish students' association.

UNITED SERVICES MAGAZINE. Founded in London in 1829 under the title *The United Service Journal and Naval and Military Magazine*. In 1842–43 its title was *The United Service and Naval and*

*Military Journal*. From 1843 to 1890 it was continued as *Colborn's United Service Magazine*, and from 1890 to 1920 as *The United Service Magazine: A Monthly Review of All National Questions*. After 1920 it was incorporated into the *Army Quarterly*. The article referred to by Herzl in the January 4, 1901, entry in the *Diaries* was published in the January 1901 issue, no. 866, pp. 356–64, entitled "Cyprus for German East Africa. A Fair Exchange," signed by Oakleaf. At the time Arthur Williamson Alsager Pollock was the editor of the *Magazine*.

UNIVERSITY IN JERUSALEM. Herzl's letter to the Sultan, dated May 3, 1902, contains the first mention of the idea of a Jewish university in Jerusalem. Subsequently the plan was discussed at several Zionist Congresses. The Eleventh Congress (Vienna, 1913) resolved to begin preparatory work for the establishment of the university. The cornerstone of the Hebrew University was laid in Jerusalem on July 20, 1918.

UNSER KÄTCHEN. A comedy in four acts by Herzl. Written in 1898; published in 1899.

UNTERACH AM ATTERSEE. Austrian resort town on Lake Atter, 25 miles east of Salzburg.

UNTER DEN LINDEN. One of the main fashionable thoroughfares of Berlin.

UNTERWALDEN. One of the cantons of Switzerland.

USSISHKIN, MENAHEM MENDEL (1863–1941). Russian Jewish engineer and Zionist leader. Was a leader of the Russian *Hovevei Zion*, and under Herzl's influence, joined political Zionism. Was delegate to several Zionist Congresses; opposed the East Africa project. Was Chairman of the Zionist Commission to Palestine in 1919, member of the Zionist Executive, 1920–23.

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From 1922 to his death was President of the Jewish National Fund. By "Lex Ussishkin" (cf. p. 797) Herzl refers to the motion made by Ussishkin at the Second Congress that the words "Palestine and Syria" be substituted for "Orient" in the statutes of the Jewish Colonial Trust as the definition of the territory of the Trust's activity.

VÁMBÉRY, ARMINIUS (1832-1913). Hungarian Jewish Orientalist and traveler. Born of Orthodox Jewish parents, studied in his youth several Oriental and European languages. In 1857 went to Constantinople, where he became a secretary of Fuad Pasha (q.v.) and accepted Islam. In 1861 the Hungarian Academy of Sciences sponsored his field trip to Central Asia, the ancient homeland of the Hungarians. Disguised as a dervish, and calling himself Reshid Effendi, he visited, amidst great hardships and personal dangers, Persia, Khiva, Bokhara and Turkestan, returning to Budapest in 1864. Soon he went to London where his knowledge of Central Asia made him a celebrated figure in the scholarly, social and diplomatic worlds. Back again in Budapest, he adopted Protestantism and was appointed professor of Oriental Languages at the university, a post he held until his retirement in 1905. In his frequent travels to Turkey and England he carried out many diplomatic missions, and became a personal friend of Sultan Abdul Hamid II (q.v.) and King Edward VII (q.v.). As such he was able to render important services to Herzl which the latter duly recorded in the *Diaries*.

VÁMBÉRY, RUSTEM (1872-1948). Son of Arminius Vámbéry (q.v.). Hungarian criminal lawyer and statesman. Became member of the law faculty of the University of Budapest, 1902; full professor and dean, 1919. Was a member of the 1918 Hungarian National Council which was in control of the state for a short

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time. Was Hungarian minister to Washington 1947. In 1948 asked and received political refuge in the United States. Died in New York. Wrote several studies on Hungarian criminal law.

VAN. Town in Turkey, on the south-east shore of Lake Van, 150 miles south-east of Erzerum, capital of the vilayet of the same name. In 1895 and 1896 much of its Armenian population was massacred by the Turks.

VASFI BEY. Secretary to General Shükri Pasha (q.v.) with the title of captain.

VASVÁR. Town in Hungary, some 20 miles from the Austrian border.

VENEZUELAN ENTANGLEMENT. In Nov. 1902 England and Germany presented an ultimatum to Venezuela as a result of the failure of the Venezuelan government to fulfill certain demands of British and German subjects. The ultimatum was not honored and several Englishmen and Germans were arrested in Caracas. Thereupon England and Germany attacked the Venezuelan fleet and blockaded the Venezuelan coast. The conflict was subsequently settled by the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

VENICE. The reference on p. 39 is to the democratic constitution of the Venetian Republic, which Herzl planned to use as a prototype for the Jewish State envisioned by him.

VERCIOROVA. Small Rumanian town on the left bank of the Danube, on the (old) Hungarian border.

VERDY DU VERNOS, JULIUS VON (1832-1910). Prussian soldier and statesman. After a military career, became governor of Strassburg, 1887; Minister of War, 1889-90. Wrote a considerable number of military studies.

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VERKI. A small town in Poland, six miles due north of Vilna.

VERNE, JULES (1828-1905). Popular French novelist who anticipated, in fictionalized form, many of the subsequent technological developments.

VERSAILLES. Town in France. Capital of the Seine-et-Oise department 11 miles south-west of Paris. Famous for the Royal Palace and gardens located in it.

VESPUCCI, AMERIGO (1452-1512). Italian navigator. Reached the American mainland in 1497, that is a year before Columbus.

VIA DOLOROSA, the street along which, according to Christian tradition, Jesus carried the cross to Calvary. The present-day street level is several feet higher than that of the street nineteen centuries ago.

VICTOR EMMANUEL II (1820-1878). King of Sardinia, 1849-61; of Italy 1861-78.

VICTOR EMMANUEL III (1869-1947). King of Italy. Succeeded his father, Umberto I (q.v.) who was assassinated in 1900, abdicated in favor of his son, Umberto, in 1946.

VIGER, ALBERT (1843-1926). French statesman. Was Minister of Agriculture from 1893 to 1899.

VILNA. In Herzl's days Vilna was the capital of the Vilna governorate which formed part of Russia. Upon the independence of Lithuania, Vilna became its capital.

VINCENTI, KARL FERDINAND RITTER VON (1835-?). Pseudonym: C. von Verden. Austrian journalist. Was editor-in-chief of *Heimat* (Fatherland), and editor for British affairs of the *Neue Freie*

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*Presse*. Wrote several novels. Was created *Reichsritter* (imperial knight) in recognition of his services. Author of many feuilletons and essays on art, also a prolific lecturer. Also published a number of novels and novellas, many with an exotic background.

VIOLA (originally Veigelstock), MIKSA. Hungarian Jewish journalist. Lived in Budapest, and published also a number of books (some in Hungarian, most of them in German), mostly novels, short-stories, travel books and memoirs.

VISONTAI, SOMA (1854-1925). Hungarian Jewish lawyer, politician and journalist. From 1892 to 1905 was member of the Hungarian parliament. He edited the professional journal *Vasút* (Railroad), wrote a book entitled *Az Uzsoráról* (On Usury, 1883).

VITEBSK. Town in White Russia, 150 miles north-east of Minsk.

VLADIMIR, GRAND DUKE OF RUSSIA (1847-1909). General and governor-general.

VOGEL TRIAL. George Taubin, a Russian Zionist, died in Vienna shortly prior to 1900 and made Herzl the sole heir of his entire estate. His heirs, represented by one of them, the banker Vogel (or Vogl), initiated a law suit to contest the will. As soon as Herzl was informed of the provisions of the will, he declined to accept the legacy.

VOLKSSTIMME. See Jüdische Volksstimme.

VOLTAIRE, JEAN FRANCOIS MARIE AROUET (1694-1778). French author and free-thinker.

VOSGES. Mountain range in eastern France, running in a north-south direction parallel to the Rhine river.

VÖSLAU. Austrian resort town, about 15 miles south of Vienna.

VOSSISCHE ZEITUNG. Berlin daily paper.

WAD-EL-CHANIN or Wadi Hanin. See Nes Ziona.

WADI EL-ARISH, the Biblical Brook of Egypt in the Sinai Peninsula, running in a south-northerly direction and ending in the Mediterranean. It is about 150 miles long. When there is rain in the Sinai Peninsula (a phenomenon that occurs on the average only about three times a year, between October and April) it contains a yellow fluid, otherwise it is a dry riverbed. See also El-Arish.

WAGNER, RICHARD (1813–1883). German composer, creator of the modern music drama.

WÄHRING. Up to 1890 a suburb of Vienna, thereafter district 18 of the city.

WAHRMAN, MORITZ (1832–1892). Hungarian Jewish politician, was member of the Hungarian parliament from 1869 to 1871, and became, in 1883, President of the liberal ("neolog") Jewish congregation of Pest.

WAILING WALL. A wall built of huge blocks of hewn stone, in the Old City of Jerusalem, held by Jewish tradition to have been the "Western Wall" of the ancient Temple of Jerusalem, and as such was until the partition of Palestine (1947–48) the chief Jewish holy place for prayer, supplication and mourning.

WAIZENKORN, s. Jewish fashion goods dealer, residing in Semlin (q.v.).

WALES, PRINCE OF. The title customarily conferred upon the eldest son of the sovereign of Great Britain. At the time of Herzl's early visits to England the title was borne by the future King Edward VII, upon whose accession to the throne it was transferred, in 1901, to the future King George V.

WALTER FAMILY, owners of the London *Times*. John Walter (1738/39–1812) founded in 1785 *The Daily Universal Register* which, in 1788, was renamed *The Times*. His son was John Walter (1776–1847), whose oldest son was John Walter (1818–1894). The latter's second son was Arthur Fraser Walter (1846–1910), chief proprietor of *The Times* until 1908 when it was converted into a company, and he became chairman of its Board of Directors. Following his death, his son John Walter succeeded him in this position.

WANGENHEIM, BARON HANS VON (1859–1915). German diplomatist. In the German Embassy in St. Petersburg, 1887; in various other German embassies from 1888; German minister in Mexico, 1904; in Tangiers, 1908; in Athens, 1909. German Ambassador in Constantinople, 1912.

WARBURG, OTTO (1859–1938). German Jewish botanist and Zionist leader. In 1891 became instructor in botany at the University of Berlin, and in 1897 became professor at the university's Oriental Seminary. In 1900 Warburg became active in settling Rumanian Jews in Asia Minor, and interested in the Zionist movement. He was a delegate to the Sixth Zionist Congress, was a co-editor of *Altneuland* (1904–06), and president of the World Zionist Organization (1911–1920).

WARSAW. The chief city of Russian Poland; had the largest Jewish community in the world. Today Warsaw is the capital of Poland.

WEGGIS OR WÄGGIS. Swiss resort town in the Canton of Lucerne, on the shores of the Vierwaldstätter See.

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WEIL, JOEL (1857-1919). By full name Joel Weil-Olf. Swiss Jewish merchant and Zionist. Born in Alsace, settled in Basel where, jointly with his brothers, was active in the liquor business from 1883 to his death. Attended the First Zionist Congress in 1897 and was elected member of the Greater Actions Committee. During the Congress, Herzl was several times a guest in his house. In 1899 Weil became a member of the council of the Basel Jewish Community.

WELLISCH, DR. (1866-1926). Hungarian Jewish physician. Directed for years the Health Department of the Turkish Ministry of the Interior. Died in Vienna.

WELT, DIE. See Die Welt.

WERNER, DR. SIEGMUND (1867-1928). Viennese Jewish physician and newspaperman. While still a student founded Gamala (q.v.). Was editor-in-chief of *Die Welt*, 1897-99 and 1903-05. Attended Herzl during his last illness and was the only person at his bedside when he died.

WERNHER, SIR JULIUS CHARLES (1850-1912). German born British South African financier, a leading figure in the Kimberley diamond-mining industry. In 1889 he joined Cecil Rhodes (q.v.) and Alfred Beit (q.v.) to found the firm of Wernher, Beit & Co. He endowed educational institutions, including the South African University. He became a naturalized British subject in 1898, and was given the baronetcy in 1905.

WESTUNGARISCHE GRENZBOTE. German-language journal published at irregular intervals in Pressburg, Hungary.

WETZLER AND ABELES. Large produce firm in Vienna.

WHISTLERLIKE DUSK. The reference is to the dusk or fog characterizing many of the land and seascapes of James Abbot McNeill Whistler (1834-1903), American painter and etcher.

# THE COMPLETE DIARIES OF THEODOR HERZL 1897

WHITE, ARNOLD HENRY (1848-1925). English political writer with anti-Semitic views. In 1895 was Baron de Hirsch's (q.v.) representative in trying to persuade the Russian government to facilitate Jewish emigration to Argentina. Served on the British Royal Commission for Alien Immigration, 1902, as an advocate of restrictions on Jewish immigration into England. His book, *The Modern Jew* (1899) is charged with emotional bias.

WHITMAN, SIDNEY (1848-1925). English journalist and traveller, London correspondent of the *New York Herald*. Travelled through Anatolia in 1897-98 and established friendly relations with Sultan Abdul Hamid (q.v.). Author of *Turkish Memoirs* (1914) and numerous studies on Central European politics and history.

WILHEIM, SIEGMUND (1849-?). Austrian journalist. Worked on the staff of the *Illustriertes Wiener Extrablatt*, later became co-editor with Julius Löwy of the *Wiener Specialitäten*, and subsequently local news editor of the *Fremdenblatt*.

WILHELM I (1797-1888). King of Prussia, who, in 1871, became the first Emperor (*Kaiser*) of the united German *Reich*.

WILHELM II, KAISER (1859-1941). Emperor of Germany. Succeeded his father, Frederick III, in 1888. As a result of an injury suffered at birth his left arm remained stunted, but he nevertheless received a thorough military education and, following his ascension to the throne, was styled the supreme warlord. He abdicated in 1918 and spent the last two decades of his life on an estate at Doorn, in Holland.

WILKINSON, BISHOP. There were two English bishops named Wilkinson whom Herzl could have met:

1. Wilkinson, George Howard (1833-1907). English clergy-

# 1898 THE COMPLETE DIARIES OF THEODOR HERZL

man. Bishop of Truro, 1883-91; Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, from 1893; Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church from 1904.

2. Wilkinson, Thomas Edward (year of birth unknown, died 1914). English clergyman. Bishop of Zululand, 1870; Bishop-Coadjutor of London for North and Central Europe, and Rector of St. Catherine Coleman, City of London, 1886; Bishop for Europe (North and Central), 1886-1911. Wrote several books on Zululand, education, emigration, the Sudan, etc.

WILLCOCKS, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1852-1932). English irrigation expert. Author of *Report on Perennial Irrigation and Flood Protection for Egypt* with a note by W. E. Garstin (Cairo, 1894).

WIRTH, BETTINA (1849-1926). Austrian writer and journalist. Née Grenier. In 1870 married Max Wirth, economist, (contributor to *The Economist*, London, and the *Neue Freie Presse*.) Educated in England and Italy, settled in Vienna in 1874. Wrote a number of novels, some of which were published serially in periodicals and later dramatized. Wrote short stories. She also published translations, and in 1878 became correspondent for the London *Daily News* and for a number of papers in Germany.

WITTE, COUNT SERGEI YULIEVICH (1849-1915). Russian statesman. Became minister of finance, 1893, from which post he was dismissed in 1903 because of his opposition to Russian expansion in the Far East. From 1905 to 1906 was prime minister and president of the first Duma (Russian Constitutional Assembly). After the 1905 uprisings, he pleaded for liberal concessions to the Jews.

WITTMANN, HUGO (1839-1923). Austrian writer and journalist. Joined the *Neue Freie Presse* in 1872 as *feuilleton* editor. Wrote short-stories (published in book form), sketches, and lyrics for musical plays.

# THE COMPLETE DIARIES OF THEODOR HERZL 1899

WITU. A territory in Kenya, East Africa. Became a German protectorate in 1885, a British territory in 1890.

WITWATERSRAND, a series of parallel ranges of hills in the Transvaal Province of the Union of South Africa, near Johannesburg, the greatest gold producing area in the world.

WOCHENSCHRIFT. See *Österreichische Wochenschrift*.

WOHL, JAKOB (1833-1897?). Austrian police official and government councillor. Became actuary, 1868, commissar, and head, 1896, of the third police section of Vienna.

WOLF, LUCIEN (1857-1930). English Jewish historian and journalist, was active in Jewish communal life. From 1890 to 1909 he was foreign editor of the then influential *Daily Graphic*, and from 1906 to 1908 also editor of *The Jewish World*. From 1912 to 1914 he edited the periodical *Darkest Russia*, dedicated to arousing world opinion against the persecution of the Jews in Russia. In 1917 he became Secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and of the Anglo-Jewish Association, and worked in various other capacities for the rights of the Jews. He was, however, profoundly opposed to Zionism.

WOLFF, THEODOR (1868-1944). German Jewish journalist. Paris correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, 1894; from 1906 to 1933, its editor-in-chief.

WOLFFSOHN, DAVID (1856-1914). German Jewish merchant and communal worker. Born in Lithuania, lived in Cologne where he founded in 1893 a *Hovevei Zion* society. Became one of the earliest followers of Herzl in Germany and his close friend whom Herzl addressed in his letters as "My dear Daade." Was a member of the Inner Actions Committee from 1897 to 1904, and

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following Herzl's death succeeded him as president of the World Zionist Organization, 1905-1911.

WOLLEMBORG, LEONE (1859-1932). Italian Jewish economist and statesman. Founded and edited the journal *La Cooperazione Rurale* (Rural Cooperation, Padua-Rom, 1885-1904). Was deputy from 1892 to 1913, and thereafter senator. Became minister of finance in 1901, and during World War I was vice-president of the Roman Committee for Civilian Aid. He participated actively in the economic and financial work of the parliament.

WONDERLAND. Reference to the title *Alice in Wonderland* by L. Carroll.

WONZ-MELAMMED. Viennese Yiddish slang expression for *Schwanz-melammed*, meaning "imbecile of a teacher."

WOODS, SIR HENRY FELIX (1843-1929). British naval officer, admiral. In 1867 was British delegate to the International Commission of Navigation in the Black Sea and the Bosphorus. In 1870 received permission to enter the naval service of Turkey, organized her torpedo and coastal defense services and served as their commander for several years. In 1883 was awarded the title of Pasha. In 1899 became aide-de-camp of Sultan Abdul Hamid II (q.v.).

WREDE, PRINCE FRIEDRICH VON (1870-?). Austrian writer, ardent pro-Zionist. His play, *The Goldschilds*, was published in *Die Welt* in 1898.

WÜRTTEMBERG OR WURTEMBERG, a kingdom, and, after 1918, a component state, of Germany, adjoining Switzerland, with a territory of 7,534 square miles. Its capital is Stuttgart. The reigning Duke of Wurtemberg gained a great accession of territory, as well as the title of king, by the favor of Napoleon in 1806.

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WÜRTTEMBERG, KING AND QUEEN OF. In Herzl's days the King of Württemberg was Wilhelm II who was born in 1848, ascended to the throne in 1891, abdicated in 1918, and died in 1921.

YAKOVLEV. Influential dragoman (secretary) of the Russian Embassy in Constantinople; formerly Russian consul in Jerusalem.

YASINOVSKI. See Jasinowski.

YAVASH. Turkish expression meaning "slowly."

YENIKÖI. Village in Turkey, on the European shores of the Bosphorus, some seven miles north of Constantinople.

YERUSHOLAYIM. The traditional Ashkenazi (German-Jewish) pronunciation of the Hebrew name of Jerusalem.

YILDIZ KIOSK. The Sultan's palace in Constantinople overlooking the Bosphorus (q.v.).

YOM KIPPUR (Day of Atonement). The most solemn holy day in the Jewish calendar, on which complete abstinence from any food or drink is commanded. Its date is the tenth of Tishri (which falls into September or October).

YORK-STEINER, HEINRICH (1859-1935). Austrian Jewish journalist and author, editor of *Wiener Mode*, devoted several of his books to a positive interpretation of Jewish culture and problems, notably the volume *Die Kunst als Jude zu Leben* (The Art of Living as a Jew, 1928). Following his meeting with Herzl, York-Steiner became a devoted Zionist and co-founder of the Zionist Organization.

YOUNG ISRAEL. See *Jung Israel*.

YOUNG TURKS' MOVEMENT. A political movement in Turkey which aimed at obtaining a constitution from the Sultan. The revolution of the Young Turkish Committee of Union and Progress succeeded in 1908 to restore the constitution originally wrested from Sultan Abdul Hamid II in 1876.

ZAIKOWSKI. Active in behalf of the Armenians in London.

ZANDER, DR. KURT. German Administrator, privy councillor. Was director-general of the Anatolian Railways until July 1, 1905, when he resigned for reasons of ill health, and became Second Director of the *Deutsche Bank*.

ZANGWILL, ISRAEL (1864-1926). English Jewish novelist, playwright and publicist, joined the English *Hovevei Zion* Association. By 1895, when Herzl approached him, Zangwill was well known as the author of *Children of the Ghetto* (1892), a picture of Jewish life in the East End of London, drawn with humor and sympathy. His subsequent *Ghetto Tragedies*, *Ghetto Comedies*, *Dreamers of the Ghetto* (1899), etc., were written in the same vein. Under Herzl's influence he became an enthusiastic Zionist, attended the First Zionist Congress in 1897, and participated in the same year in a pilgrimage to Palestine organized by Herbert Bentwich. In 1905, he founded the Jewish Territorial Organization, but after the Balfour Declaration (1917) he returned to Zionism.

ZANGWILL, LOUIS (1869-1938). Younger brother of Israel Zangwill. English novelist who authored several novels distinguished by a realistic vividness and a somewhat cynical humor.

ZANZIBAR. A land off the east coast of Africa. In 1890 a British protectorate was declared over it and the Sultan of Zanzibar's domains on the mainland were divided between Italy, Great Britain and Germany.

ZARIBROD OR CARIBROD. Railroad station, today on the Yugoslavian-Bulgarian border.

ZELL AM SEE. Town and resort in the Salzburg district of Austria, on the shores of the Zeller See.

ZIAD PASHA. See Ziya Pasha.

ZIERER. Viennese Jewish stock market speculator.

ZION (p. 35). Apparently used here as the symbolic name of the country which was to grant the concession for the Jewish state.

ZION. A Zionist monthly published in Berlin from 1895 to 1899, and edited by Heinrich Loewe.

"ZION" SOCIETY (full name: "Vienna Branch of the 'Zion' Union of Austrian Societies for the Colonization of Palestine and Syria"), with headquarters at 11 Rembrandtstrasse, was largely a debating society prior to Herzl's appearance.

ZIYA PASHA, YUSUF (1849-1929). Turkish statesman. Entered the foreign service in 1864. Was sent to the Turkish Embassy in Berlin as second secretary in 1869, then to Vienna. In 1872 became first secretary of the Turkish Legation in Athens. In 1874 was sent to St. Petersburg. Was appointed director of the Consular Service in 1876. Became Turkish Minister to Belgrad in 1885, then to Rome (1889) and to Vienna (1891). Was promoted to the rank of vizier in 1891 with the title of Pasha. Was Turkish Ambassador to Paris in 1894. Became member of the Council of State in 1897. Was appointed minister of the Imperial Record of the Crownlands in 1901. After the revolution of 1908 became minister of commerce, then ambassador to Rome, and a second time minister of the Imperial Record of the Crownlands, then minister of education (1909). In 1910 was sent as Turkish Ambassador to Washington. Became Senator, and again minister of education (1919). He was a famous composer of Turkish music.

## 1904 THE COMPLETE DIARIES OF THEODOR HERZL

ZOLA, ÉMILE (Edouard Charles Antoine; 1840–1902). French novelist. Author of a large number of novels describing the life of modern society, and especially human failings and weaknesses, moral filth and disease, with great realism and naturalism, and in the spirit of an almost scientific observation of social pathology. In January 1898, convinced of the innocence of Captain Alfred Dreyfus (q.v.), Zola published his "J'accuse" in the Paris *L'Aurora*. He was thereupon tried and sentenced, but, upon his appeal, the Court of Cassation quashed the verdict. In 1901 Zola gave an account of his connection with the Dreyfus case in his *L'affaire Dreyfus: La vérité en marche* (The Dreyfus Affair: Truth on the March).

ZORN, PHILIPP KARL LUDWIG (1850–1928). Professor of political science at the University of Bonn (Germany). One of the German delegates to the first Peace Conference at The Hague.

ZSILINSKY (OR JILINSKY). Colonel in the Russian army who in 1899 was a technical delegate to the First Peace Conference held at The Hague. By 1903, he was a Lieut.-General and Quartermaster General in the Russian army.

ZUCKER, COMMERCIAL COUNCILLOR. There were two Commercial Councillors named Zucker in Vienna in the 1890's. They were the sons of Matthias Zucker, founder of the firm Matthias Zucker and Co., in Strakovice, Bohemia, which manufactured fezes. The older was Ignaz Zucker (1842?–1903); the younger, Joseph Zucker (1848–1925). The two were directors and controlling shareholders of the firm, which in the 1890's merged with other similar establishments and assumed the name *Aktien Gesellschaft der Fezfabrike* (Fez Manufacturing Stock Co.). Its offices were in Vienna.

ZUKUNFT, DIE; see Harden, Maximilian.

## Code Names and Words

## Code Names and Words Used by Herzl in His Diaries and Correspondence

Compiled by  
Oskar K. Rabinowicz

The following list is incomplete. It was extracted from the *Diaries* and from Herzl's correspondence with Leopold Greenberg.

### (A) NAMES\*

Agent	Ambassador (see also Schreiber)
Albahary	Izzet Pasha (see also Bergmann, Cassier Horowitz)
Albert	Faik Bey
Alex	Alexander Marmorek (see also Fritz, Marlow)
Alter Herr	Friedrich, Grand Duke of Baden (see also Onkel)
Altmann	Lord Rothschild (see also Courtier, Ellermann, Pancok)
Amar	Grand Vizier (see also Gruenfeld, Mandl, Nagy, Palmers, Prokurist)
Anfang	Turkish loan
Ape	Jerusalem
Augenweh	Austrian Lloyd
Avignon	Alexandria
Bacher	Kaiser Wilhelm II (see also Hirshfeld, Neffe)
Baldov	The Sultan's representative

\* It will be noted that repeatedly two or more code words are used by Herzl for the same name. For the sake of secrecy, changes were made from time to time, occasionally even for one single journey to Turkey.

## 1908 THE COMPLETE DIARIES OF THEODOR HERZL

Bauer	Lord Cromer
Bazaar	Yildiz Kiosk (see also Factory, Redaktion)
Beer	Sultan of Turkey (see also Cohn, Levy)
Beilage	<i>Die Welt</i> (see also Supplement)
Ben	Theodor Herzl (see also Benjamin, Dori, Jacobson, Loeb, Moriz, Seff)
Benjamin	Theodor Herzl (see also Ben, Dori, Jacobson, Loeb, Moriz, Seff)
Bennoreit	Benno Reitlinger
Bergmann	Izzet Pasha (see also Albahary, Cassier, Horowitz)
Berliner	Deutsche Bank (see also Debe or Debee, Meier)
Bernstein	Israel Zangwill (see also Klesmer, Weissmann, Zang)
Bettler	Commission
Bildwort	Vienna (see also Bradford, Pinsk)
Black	Sir George Elliot
Bloater	Sir William Garstin
Blotter	Sir Clement Hill (see also Envelope)
Blouse	Samuel Montague (see also Frank)
Boehmen	Mesopotamia (see also North England)
Bradford	Vienna (see also Bildwort, Pinsk)
Braun	David Wolffsohn (see also Daade, David, Franz, Warens)
Brown	Joseph Chamberlain (see also Dog 7, Kipper, Laurie)
Bruenn	Paris (see also Iuk, Manchester, Reichenberg)
Bruenner	Jewish Colonization Association (see also Philipp Haas, Revue, Shop)
Bruessel	London (see also Haven, Salzburg)
Buchhalter	Tahsin Bey (see also Krugler, Loewy, Pollak, Russo, Wahle)
Budapest	St. Petersburg (see also Triest)
Business	Charter (see also Feuilleton, Geschaef, Jam, Sache, Teppiche, Tuch)

## THE COMPLETE DIARIES OF THEODOR HERZL 1909

Cairo	Marseilles
Cart	Joseph Cowen's brother (see also Harry)
Cassier	Izzet Pasha (see also Albahary, Bergmann, Horowitz)
Charles	Nuri Bey
Check	Jewish Eastern Company
Chisel	Egyptian Government
Clock	Chaldea
Cohn	Sultan (see also Beer, Levy)
Cohnheim	Constantinople
Cohnsman	Turkish Commissioner
Copy	Harry Boyle
Cork	El Arish (see also Scotland)
Costume	King (see also Lear)
Courtier	Lord Rothschild (see also Altmann, Ellermann, Pancock)
Daade	David Wolffsohn (see also Braun, David, Franz, Warens)
Dan	Leopold Greenberg (see also Green, Issachar, Sachar)
David	David Wolffsohn (see also Daade, Braun, Franz, Warens)
Debe or Debee	Deutsche Bank (see also Berliner, Meier)
Dinah	Lord Suffield (see also Robe)
Dog 7	Joseph Chamberlain (see also Brown, Kipper, Laurie)
Dori	Theodor Herzl (see also Ben, Benjamin, Jacobson, Loeb, Moriz, Seff)
Druckerei	Palestine (see also Fly, Isaland, Kohlmarkt, Persien, Printing Office, Sixteen)
Eduard	Adil Bey
Einiges	Turkish Unification Loan
Ellermann	Lord Rothschild (see also Altmann, Courtier, Pancock)

## 1910 THE COMPLETE DIARIES OF THEODOR HERZL

Elm	Russia (see also Mandelstam Country)
Enterprise	Mines (see also Kammgarn)
Envelope	Sir Clement Hill, (see also Blotter)
Fabrik	Jewish Colonial Trust (see also House, Journal, Magazin, Manufactory, Wiener)
Factory	Yildiz Kiosk (see also Bazaar, Redaktion)
Feuilleton	Charter (see also Business, Geschaeft, Jam, Sache, Teppiche, Tuch)
Filiale	Ambassador (see also Korrespondent, Vertreter)
Fir	Germany
Fireman	George H. Stevens
Fly	Palestine (see also Druckerei, Persien, Printing Office, Sixteen)
Foster	Arthur James Balfour
Frank	Samuel Montague (see also Blouse)
Frankl	French Ambassador
Franz	David Wolffsohn (see also Braun, Daade, David, Warens)
Fred	Foreign Office (see also Lion)
Friedmann	German Ambassador
Fritz	Alexander Marmorek (see also Alex, Marlow)
Gasters country	Rumania
Geschaeft	Charter (see also Business, Feuilleton, Jam, Sache, Teppiche, Tuch)
Ginzkey	Grand Duke of Baden (see also Benedict, Onkel)
Glueckstein	Salo Cohn
God	England
Gordon	Rev. William H. Hechler (see also Henry, William)
Graz	Rome
Green	Leopold Greenberg (see also Dan, Issachar, Sachar)

## THE COMPLETE DIARIES OF THEODOR HERZL 1911

Gruenfeld	Grand Vizier (see also Amar, Mandl, Nagy, Palmers, Prokurist)
Hagen	Jacobus H. Kann
Hamburg	Berlin (see also Prag, Liverpool)
Harry	Joseph Cowen's brother (see also Cart)
Haus	Max Nordau (see also Martin, Max, Nichols)
Haven	London (see also Bruessel, Salzburg)
Henry	Rev. William H. Hechler (see also Gordon, William)
Hirschfeld	Kaiser Wilhelm II (see also Bacher, Neffe)
Horowitz	Izzet Pasha (see also Albahary, Bergmann, Cassier)
House	Jewish Colonial Trust (see also Fabrik, Journal, Magazin, Manufactory, Wiener)
Hump	Leopold Kessler
Icebe	Jewish Colonial Bank
Isaacs	Alfred Rothschild (see also Oar)
Isaland	Erez Israel (see also Druckerei, Fly, Kohlmarkt, Persien, Printing Office, Sixteen)
Issachar	Leopold Greenberg (see also Dan, Green, Sachar)
Iuk	Paris (see also Bruenn, Manchester, Reichenberg)
Jacobson	Theodor Herzl (see also Ben, Benjamin, Dori, Loeb, Moriz, Seff)
Jam	Charter (see also Business, Feuilleton, Geschaeft, Sache, Teppiche, Tuch)
Jayteece	Jewish Colonial Trust
Jo	Joseph Cowen (see also Joe, Joel, Mals, Werner)
Joe	Joseph Cowen (see also Jo, Joel, Mals, Werner)

## 1912 THE COMPLETE DIARIES OF THEODOR HERZL

Joel	Joseph Cowen (see also Jo, Joe, Mals, Werner)
Joezang	Joseph Cowen and Israel Zangwill
Journal	Jewish Colonial Trust (see also Fabrik, House, Magazin, Manufactory, Wiener)
Joskin	Selig Eugen Soskin
Juk	Paris
Kammgarn	Mines (see also Enterprise)
Karl	Karl Schauer
Kipper	Joseph Chamberlain (see also Brown, Dog 7, Laurie)
Klein	Jennings-Bramly
Klesmer	Israel Zangwill (see also Bernstein, Weissmann, Zang)
Kober	Ibrahim Pasha (see also Schlesinger)
Kohlmarkt	Erez (see also Druckerei, Fly, Isaland, Persien, Printing Office, Sixteen)
Kohn	Sultan of Turkey
Korrespondent	Ambassador (see also Filiale, Vertreter)
Krugler	Tahsin Bey (see also Buchhalter, Loewy, Pollak, Russo, Wahle)
Laurie	Joseph Chamberlain (see also Brown, Dog 7, Kipper)
Lear	King (see also Costume)
Leier	Turkish Government
Leith	Sinai Peninsula (see also Scotland)
Leopold	<i>Jewish Chronicle</i> , London (see also Rat, Vesta)
Lep	Leopold Kahn
Levy	Sultan of Turkey (see also Beer, Cohn)
Lewes	Isaac Seligman (see also Louis)
Lion	Foreign Office (see also Fred)
Liverpool	Berlin (see also Hamburg, Prag)
Loebl	Theodor Herzl (see also Ben, Benjamin, Dori, Jacobson, Moriz, Seff)

## THE COMPLETE DIARIES OF THEODOR HERZL 1913

Loewy	Tahsin Bey (see also Buchhalter, Krugler, Pollak, Russo, Wahle)
Louis	Isaac Seligman (see also Lewes)
Lucy	Lucien Wolf
Lyon	Port Said
Magazin	Jewish Colonial Trust (see also Fabrik, House, Journal, Manufactory, Wiener)
Manager	David Levontin
Manchester	Paris (see also Bruenn, Iuk, Reichenberg)
Mals	Joseph Cowen (see also Jo, Joe, Joel, Werner)
Mandel	British Foreign Office
Mandelstam	Russia (see also Elm)
Country	
Mandl	Grand Vizier (see also Amar, Gruenfeld, Nagy, Palmers, Prokurist)
Manufactory	Jewish Colonial Trust (see also Fabrik, House, Journal, Magazin, Wiener)
Marcus	Minister of Finance
Mark	Lord Lansdowne (see also Schneider)
Marlow	Alexander Marmorek (see also Alex, Fritz)
Martin	Max Nordau (see also Haus, Max, Nichols)
Max	Max Nordau (see also Haus, Martin, Nichols)
Meier	Deutsche Bank (see also Berliner, Debe or Debee)
Mekler	Boutros Ghali Pasha
Memo	The Jewish World, London
Moi	Nuri Bey
Mueller	Russian Ambassador
Nagy	Grand Vizier (see also Amar, Gruenfeld, Mandl, Palmers, Prokurist)
Nardus	Lord Lansdowne
Neffe	Kaiser Wilhelm II (see also Bacher, Hirschfeld)
Neusatz	Haifa

## 1914 THE COMPLETE DIARIES OF THEODOR HERZL

Nichols	Max Nordau (see also Haus, Martin, Max)
North England	Mesopotamia (see also Boehmen)
Number 73	Grand Vizier
Number 919	Ahmed Tewfik
Oak	France
Oar	Alfred Rothschild (see also Isaacs)
Odessa	Cairo
Onkel	Grand Duke of Baden (see also Benedict, Ginzkey, Alter Herr)
Osborne	Baron Edmund Rothschild (see also Printemps)
Oxar	Oskar Marmorek
Palmers	Grand Vizier (see also Amar, Gruenfeld, Mandl, Nagy, Prokurist)
Pancock	Lord Rothschild (see also Altmann, Courtier, Ellermann)
Parchment	Malcolm McIlwraith
Pariser	Ottoman Bank (see also Surand)
Pastelle	Monk Bretton
Pater	Col. Albert E. W. Goldsmid
Persien	Palestine (see also Druckerei, Isaland, Kohlmarkt, Printing Office, Sixteen)
Philipp Haas	Jewish Colonization Association (see also Bruenner, Revue, Shop)
Pinsk	Vienna (see also Bildwort, Bradford)
Polack	Count Agenor von Goluchowski
Polgar	Hadji Ali Bey
Pollak	Tahsin Bey (see also Buchhalter, Krugler, Loewy, Russo, Wahle)
Popper	Izzet Pasha (see also Albahary, Bergmann, Cassier, Horowitz)
Prag	Berlin (see also Hamburg, Liverpool)
Pressburg	Acco
Printemps	Baron Edmund Rothschild (see also Osborne)

## THE COMPLETE DIARIES OF THEODOR HERZL 1915

Printing Office	Palestine (see also Druckerei, Fly, Isaland, Kohlmarkt, Persien, Sixteen)
Prokurist	Grand Vizier (see also Amar, Gruenfeld, Mandl, Nagy, Palmers)
Rabbis	Members of the Commission
Ragel	Eduard Crespi
Rat	<i>Jewish Chronicle</i> , London (see also Leopold, Vesta)
Redaktion	Yildiz Kiosk (see also Bazaar, Factory)
Reichenberg	Paris (see also Bruenn, Iuk, Manchester)
Remington	Sir Francis Montefiore
Revue	Jewish Colonization Association (see also Bruenner, Philipp Haas, Shop)
Rio Tinto	Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway
Robe	Lord Suffield (see also Dinah)
Rose	Egypt
Rothfeld	Austrian Ambassador
Rudolf	Rudolf Schauer
Rumvat	Pelusiac Plain
Rundblick	Egyptian Ministers
Russo	Tahsin Bey (see also Buchhalter, Krugler, Loewy, Pollak, Wahle)
Sachar	Leopold Greenberg (see also Dan, Green, Issachar)
Sache	Charter (see also Business, Feuilleton, Geschaef, Jam, Teppiche, Tuch)
Salzburg	London (see also Bruessel, Haven)
Samson	East Africa
Schegez	Turkish Ambassador in Berlin
Schlesinger	Ibrahim Pasha (see also Kober)
Schmidt	English Ambassador
Schneider	Lord Lansdowne (see also Mark)
School	Sir Eldon Gorst
Schreiber	Ambassador (see also Agent)

## 1916 THE COMPLETE DIARIES OF THEODOR HERZL

Schulz	Minister of Foreign Affairs
Scotland	Sinai Peninsula and El Arish (see also Cork, Leith)
Seff	Theodor Herzl (see also Ben, Benjamin, Dori, Jacobson, Loeb, Moriz)
Sixteen	Palestine (see also Druckerei, Fly, Island, Kohlmarkt, Persien, Printing Office)
Shop	Jewish Colonization Association (see also Bruenner, Philipp Haas, Revue)
Smith	Sir Eric Barrington
Stoessel	Viennese Ambassador
Supplement	<i>Die Welt</i> (see also Beilage)
Surand	Ottoman Bank (see also Pariser)
Szarvar	Arminius Vámbéry (see also Zweig)
Tabby	France
Temesvar	Jaffa
Teppiche	Charter (see also Business, Feuilleton, Geschaeft, Jam, Sache, Tuch)
Tray	Lord Eustace Percy
Triest	St. Petersburg (see also Budapest)
Turin	Brindisi
Tuch	Charter (see also Business, Feuilleton, Geschaeft, Jam, Sache, Teppiche)
Twelve	Cyprus
Ungarische	Anglo-Palestine Company
Vater	Czar of Russia
Verträter	Ambassador (see also Filiale, Korrespondent)
Verwaltung	Commission de la Dette publique
Vesta	<i>Jewish Chronicle</i> , London (see also Leopold, Rat)
Wahle	Tahsin Bey (see also Buchhalter, Krugler, Loewy, Pollak, Russo)

## THE COMPLETE DIARIES OF THEODOR HERZL 1917

Warens	David Wolffsohn (see also Braun, Daade, David, Franz)
Weber	Dr. Wellisch
Weissmann	Israel Zangwill (see also Bernstein, Klesmer, Zang)
Werner	Joseph Cowen (see also Jo, Joe, Joel, Mals)
Wiener	Jewish Colonial Trust (see also Fabrik, House, Journal, Magazin, Manufactory)
Wilhelm	Rev. William H. Hechler (see also Gordon, Henry)
Wilna	Ismailia
Window	British Government
Wolf	Sir Thomas Sanderson
Zang	Israel Zangwill (see also Bernstein, Klesmer, Weissmann)
Zack	Dr. Zadoc Kahn
Zweig	Arminius Vámbéry (see also Szarvar)

## PHRASES

abbasso	recommends abandonment
abbattere	have protested against abandonment
abgekniert	in the absence of
abmachung	loan (see also halevi or halewi, price)
abocetado	not accepted in consequence of
abritant	according to circumstances
accongesto	advice from—he states
accultos	present state of affairs
adizzo	arrangements are in fair progress
admunitum	will most likely arrive
aftertopas	will be away for a short time
asked	we want thousand pounds (see also pigy)
asks	Sultan wants thousand pounds (see also pig)

## 1918 THE COMPLETE DIARIES OF THEODOR HERZL

bang	publish immediately
both	two
buy	stop publication
carting	but Sultan prefers giving it to us (see also going)
chalazien	I will not come
chaldaic	shall I come?
chaldron	if you cannot come
chaletos	I will come if possible
chalicore	come as quickly as possible
chaulmage	have you communicated with?
chiffrais	have you arrived at any conclusion?
choeriti	consider
cow	we want hundred (see also forward)
dazzling	it will not be decided
desigual	what are you doing with?
dracenois	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
ecarteler	embark
ehering	estimate (he estimates)
elkaite	do not understand what you mean
fangled	finish as quickly as possible
fine	money to be paid immediately (see also nib)
fine (followed by explanation)	money to be paid in term of years (see also nib)
fivefold	4.045 cubic meters
flower	have got a promise (see also paid)
fork	conditional upon (see also precious)
forward	we want hundred (see also cow)
Francs	Turkish pounds
fulle	conversion of 5% Administration loan of 1888

## THE COMPLETE DIARIES OF THEODOR HERZL 1919

galleine	go ahead all you can
gives	Sultan grants charter (see also knife)
going	but Sultan prefers giving it to us (see also carting)
guy	thousand
hactenus	please hasten
hafertanz	I have (we have)
halevi or halewi	loan
halieto	do not come here before . . . (date)
Heinrich	Heinrich can conclude. Hechler shall remind Bishop of Ripon to introduce Herzl as soon as he returns to the King
Henrik	signature
hush	publish Herzl received very favorably by Sultan
imbriglia	has informed
impugnais	wire instructions direct to . . .
impunium	instructions will be sent very shortly . . .
kalkleber	negotiations still pending
knife	Sultan grants charter (see also gives)
knodland	he is favorably inclined to assist us
laimodon	do not leave before . . .
lamswell	do not leave before all is arranged
laonde	await my letter
laquucule	I cannot leave
magallon	about middle of March
maggiore	23rd day of March
maggotish	25th day of March
magiares	26th day of March
mamede	considering the matter
manalgie	6th day of May

manamina	8th day of May
mancinus	please give full explanation
market	publicize in London daily papers
million	one thousand
months	pounds
mouse	all press (see also nat)
najade	if absolutely necessary
najeranas	it is absolutely necessary I must know
narguames	I will negotiate the business through you
narigona	negotiations have fallen through
nasardant	most important news
naseberry	send all the news you possibly can
nasmullen	the news has given great satisfaction
nat	all press (see also mouse)
nib	money to be paid immediately (see also fine)
nib (followed by explanation)	money to be paid in term of years (see also fine)
oberati	I have obtained
offixi	opposition
paid	have got promise (see also flower)
palmearon	further particulars by first mail
paysage	it is possible
pen	Sultan wants million pounds (see also wants)
peny	we want million pounds (see also wanted)
perdrigon	what progress have you made?
peregrino	making as much progress as can fairly be expected
perexile	you may promise
pig	Sultan wants thousand pounds (see also asks)
pigy	we want thousand pounds (see also asks)
precious	conditional upon (see also fork)
preistarif	publish
bestaetigt	

preistarif nicht	do not publish
bestaetigt	
price	loan (see also abmachung, halevi or halewi)
ragwool	will not be ready
ramipare	have received the following
rapsaret	I can make some reductions
ratapoil	with regard to
reading	inform Chamberlain
readmities	you can rely upon
recopiait	reply expected
recouverts	reply expected any moment
recroitre	when will the report be out?
recru	report as soon as possible
recuada	nothing sufficiently definite to report
refrayer	has not returned
reput	if you can return
respatoir	refuses
rukwind	take the best you can whatever it be
rumoren	charter signed by . . .
rundbild	our application for concession
rundblume	I have had an interview with . . .
running	bidding for concession (see also sailing)
ruodlieb	he is opposed to us
sailing	bidding for concession (see also running)
sbaglio	next Saturday
sdegnero	can you send?
sell	Sultan gives definite promise of charter in return for . . .
sinuato	I shall stay at . . .
smerelli	subject to confirmation by wire
snobbish	success very doubtful
speaking	tell immediately Lord Rothschild
steaming	concessions are going to (see also walking)
stay	come to Constantinople immediately

tagarnina	telegram to hand and it has every attention
tahapanes	telegram to hand
tahmasp	your telegram to hand this morning
talagarsa	wire immediately
talgbrot	wire me fully
talgfett	wire what you have done
talgseife	wire what you do
taloneros	wire what I am to do with . . .
talookah	wire date of departure and possible date of arrival
thesicle	I will try what can be done
ufanidad	I do not understand
velvet	conversion of 5% loan of 1886
waldbrand	I am writing for . . .
waldport	I am anxiously waiting
walking	concessions are going to (see also steaming)
wanted	We want million pounds (see also peny)
wants	Sultan wants million pounds (see also pen)
waterboon	water
watermos	supplying water
welche	about beginning of next week
welfisches	next week
welkend	all next week
zolent	customs revenues

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## Errata and Addenda

page 37, middle. For "a letter from Teweles" read "Teweles'  
letter"  
page 45, top. For *vieux* read *veux*  
page 79, line 10. Read: the second man, too, . . .  
page 116, line 6. *Affronts* is in French in the original.  
page 125, line 6. *Déjeuner* means "luncheon".  
page 140, bottom. For with *us* read: with us  
page 240, line 13. Read: I met with Gudemann a number of times.  
page 257, line 5. For "to" read "toward"  
page 257, lines 19, 21. Put periods after "newspaper" and "times"  
page 304, l. 12 fr. bot. Read: Wilhelm  
page 306, bottom. Read: Kozmian  
page 313, line 7. Read: . . . all steamed up"?  
page 387, bottom. Read: Bebek  
page 399, top. Put period after "dissolute"  
page 449, line 4. For "shows" read "show"  
page 506, bottom. Read "Christmastime"  
page 593, bottom. For "tacking" read "tackling"  
page 601, bottom. For "Feiberg" read "Freiberg"  
page 632, bottom. For *liverons* read *livrerons*  
page 648, bottom. For "Zionists" read "Zionist"  
page 704, lines 9, 12. Read "Bismarck"  
page 706, bottom. Read "Mandelstamm"  
page 712, last line. Read "His Majesty"  
page 731, bottom. For "arts" read "art"  
page 752, middle. For "In Vienna" read "Vienna"  
page 806, middle. For "brain" read "brains"  
page 817, 7 lines from bottom. Omit "as"

